Thursday
8th April, 1948

THE

CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY OF INDIA (LEGISLATIVE) DEBATES

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of the

CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY OF INDIA (LEGISLATIVE)

1948

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CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY OF INDIA (LEGISLATIVE)

Thursday, 8th April, 1948

The Assembly met in the Assembly Chamber of the Council House at Quarter to Eleven of the Clock, Mr. Speaker (The Honourable Mr. G. V. Mavalankar) in the Chair.

STARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

(a) ORAL ANSWERS

STRIKE BY INDIAN AIR FORCE TRAINEES AT BANGALORE

1318. *Shri H. V. Kamath: Will the Honourable Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there was a strike among the Indian Air Force trainees at the Bangalore training centre on the 9th January, 1948;

(b) the reasons for the strike;

(c) how many airmen were involved; and

(d) whether any inquiry was held in the matter, and if so, with what result?

The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh: (a) Yes, Sir. The incident amounted in military terminology, to a mutiny.

(b) The immediate causes, as disclosed by the Court of Enquiry, were the close arrest of a Non-Commissioned Officer for an act of indiscipline and the incitement provided by reports of some demonstration by airmen at Tambaram, earlier in the week, in which no immediate disciplinary action was reported to have been taken.

(c) 433.

(d) A Court of Enquiry was held and on its findings, the following action has been taken:

(1) The Commanding Officer was relieved of his Command.

(2) Three Officers have been reproved.

(3) 403 trainees and airmen have been dismissed from the service and 11 airmen tried by a General Court Martial. The proceedings of the Court Martial are being examined at present.

Shri H. V. Kamath: What was the act of indiscipline, Sir, alleged against this non-commissioned officer?

The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh: The act of indiscipline on the part of the N.C.O. was wilful refusal to salute a senior officer.

Shri H. V. Kamath: Is it a fact, Sir, that pending the enquiry all the officers who were arrested for the mutiny were treated more or less as prisoners and given prisoners' rations, and not given proper food and facilities for sleeping?

The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh: All those who were arrested were naturally treated as prisoners.

Shri H. V. Kamath: Pending the enquiry?

The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh: Yes, when they were arrested, they were treated as prisoners.

Prof. N. G. Ranga: Is the complaint that they were not given proper facilities for sleeping correct at all?

The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh: Not to my knowledge.

Shri H. V. Kamath: Is it a fact that when they were discharged they were not returned their civilian clothes and personal effects?

The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh: Everything according to rules which they deserved was given. I am not quite sure what the Honourable Member means by their being given civilian clothes.

Shri H. V. Kamath: Has any complaint been received from those who were dismissed to the effect that their civilian clothes and personal property have not been returned to them?

The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh: Not to my knowledge.

Mr. R. K. Sidhva: What was the grievance which made them not to salute the senior officer?

The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh: I do not want to disclose the reasons, but there were certain persons who were responsible for subversive activities.

Shri H. V. Kamath: Is the report of the Court of Enquiry available to members of the Assembly?

The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh: No.

Pandit Lakshmi Kanta Maitra: What was the period of probation which they underwent?

The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh: I could not say off-hand, but the period of training is from six months to about twelve months. I am not quite sure about it but I can make an enquiry.

NAMING OF WOMEN'S COLLEGE OF DELHI UNIVERSITY AS MIRANDA HOUSE

1319. *Shri H. V. Kamath: Will the Honourable Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) who was responsible for naming the Women's College of Delhi University as Miranda House; and

(b) the reasons for so naming it?

آنریبل مولانا ابوالکلام آزاد : (a) دھلی یونیورسٹی -

(b) اس طرح کے معاملوں میں یونیورسٹی پورا اختیار رکھتی ہے- اسلئے یہ سوال پیدا نہیں ہوتا -

The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad: (a) Delhi University.

(b) This is a matter which is entirely within the discretion of the University.

Shri H. V. Kamath: Was the Department of Education not consulted at all in the matter?

آنریبل مولانا ابوالکلام آزاد : آنریبل ممبر کو معلوم ہے کہ یونیورسٹی ایک اٹانومس (Autonomous) باڈی ہے اور اس طرح کے معاملات میں جب تک کوئی خاص وجہ نہ ہو گورنمنٹ دخل نہیں دے سکتی -

The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad: The Honourable Member must be aware that the University is an autonomous body and Government cannot interfere in affairs of this kind without special reasons.

श्री एच० वी० कामत : क्या माननीय वजीर तालीम युनिवर्सिटि को यह सलाह देंगे कि इस अंग्रेज़ी नाम के बजाय कालिज को हिन्दुस्तानी नाम दें ?

Shri H. V. Kamath: Will the Hounourable Minister for Education advise the University to give the name of the College an Indian name?

آنریبل مولانا ابوالکلام آزاد : اس کا فیصلہ یونیورسٹی کر سکتی ہے جس نے یہ فیصلہ کیا ہے -

The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad: This is for the University authorities to decide who gave the existing name.

श्री एच० वी० कामत : क्या गवर्नमेण्ट का सलाह देने का इरादा नहीं हैं ?

Shri H. V. Kamath: Has the Government no intentions of giving advice?

Mr. Speaker: He has said so already.

مسٹر تجمل حسین : میں جاننا چاہتا ہوں کہ میرنڈا کس کا نام تھا - کیا یہ کسی عورت کا نام تھا ؟

Mr. Tajamul Hosain: May I know who 'Miranda' was, was it the name of some woman?

Mr. Speaker: I do not think it need be answered.

SMUGGLING OF MATERIALS AND FINISHED ARTICLES FROM C. O. D., JUBBULPORE

1320. *Seth Govinddas: (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Defence be pleased to state whether Government are aware that smuggling of materials and finished articles from the Central Ordnance Depot, Jubbulpore is still going on?

(b) If so, what steps do Government propose to take to stop such smuggling?

The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh: (a) and (b). Government have no recent reports of smuggling from the Central Ordnance Depot, Jubbulpore. Similar allegations made in the past were investigated by a Staff Court of Enquiry, who were unable to find any evidence of smuggling from the Depot. Government are fully conscious of the need for the enforcement of the strictest measures for the security of Ordnance Installations and necessary steps have already been taken.

Seth Govinddas: Have the Government not received any reports from the Central Provinces Police that the articles smuggled from the Depot were found in the searches that were made in that city?

The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh: As I have already stated, enquiries were made and the allegations were not found to be correct.

Seth Govinddas: May I know, Sir, who were appointed to make enquiries in this matter?

The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh: If the Honourable Member wants the names of persons who were deputed to make this enquiry, I am afraid I have not got that information now, but I would be able to supply that information.

Seth Govinddas: What was the status of the persons who made the enquiry?

The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh: I am afraid I have not got the information with me now.

Seth Govinddas: Is it not a fact that as far as the finding of arms in Jubbulpore is concerned, it became practically an all India scandal and did

Government make proper enquiry into the matter whether those arms were not stolen or smuggled from the depot because the police of the Central Provinces says so?

The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh: It may be true that a lot of arms were found from private houses, but enquiries were made whether these arms have been smuggled from the Jubbulpore Ordnance Depot and the result of that enquiry shows that the allegations were not correct.

Pandit Balkrishna Sharma: May I know, Sir, if while making the enquiry the police of the Central Provinces were consulted in regard to their allegation that the arms had come from the Jubbulpore Depot?

The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh: I think the officers must have consulted the local police.

Seth Govinddas: In view of the fact that the country is governed by the Arms Act and no private individual can get arms or keep arms, did the report of that committee to the Government indicate from where those arms were smuggled so that people could be in possession of those arms?

The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh: As I have already stated, that was not the function of this committee. The committee was required to go into the allegations that the arms have been smuggled from the Jubbulpore Ordnance Depot. The enquiry was held and the result of that enquiry was that the allegations were not correct.

Pandit Lakshmi Kanta Maitra: Is it not a fact that the Officer-in-Charge of this Central Ordnance Depot at Jubbulpore is a non-Indian?

The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh: You mean at present?

Pandit Lakshmi Kanta Maitra: Yes.

The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh: I could not say off-hand.

Seth Govinddas: Was he not a non-Indian, Sir?

Mr. Speaker: I must invite the attention of Honourable Members to one factor. It is no use making insinuations on a person who is not here to defend himself. The insinuation in the question "whether he is not a non-Indian" is clear. It is hardly fair to persons, who are not here to defend themselves, to make insinuations against them in face of the statement of the Minister that, due enquiry was held and it was found that arms were not stolen or smuggled from the Jubbulpore Ordnance Depot. Honourable Members will not put questions on those lines.

Prof. N. G. Ranga: Have the Government of India sent the report of this enquiry to the Home Minister as well as the Inspector-General of Police in the C.P., and if so, have they received their remarks?

The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh: My information is that the result of the enquiry was communicated to the C. P. Government, and I may add further that if the members of the Standing Defence Committee want to go further into the matter, I have nothing to hide from them, and I am quite prepared to place the report of the enquiry before them.

Shri Baldeo Swarup: Has the enquiry gone into the question whether stock registers tallied?

Mr. Speaker: Presumably they must have.

Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar: May I ask the Honourable Minister if his Department or any other Department of the Government of India tried to trace the source of those arms and ammunition found in the searches? Were they able to trace them to any particular source?

The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh: I am afraid that was not within the scope of this Committee.

Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar: I am not talking of the Committee, but I am referring to the Honourable Minister's Department or any other Department of the Government of India inasmuch as it is an important matter.

The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh: I think that is the duty of the Home Department and I think the matter was referred to them.

Pandit Lakshmi Kanta Maitra: May I know, Sir, whether the Honourable Minister is considering the question of placing these Ordnance Depots in charge of Indian nationals?

Mr. Speaker: I do not think I will allow that question.

Shri Biswanath Das: May I know, Sir, whether the Military Intelligence was consulted in this regard to ascertain the source and the reasons why the leakages have occurred?

Mr. Speaker: Which leakage?

Shri Biswanath Das: Leakage from the Ordnance Factory.

Mr. Speaker: The reply is that it never occurred—that is the Committee's finding.

Shri Biswanath Das: So the position is that there was no leakage?

Mr. Speaker: That is the position.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: Is the Honourable Minister aware that there are prosecutions going on regarding the smuggling of arms out of this Depot, actual prosecutions in the Central Provinces, of persons who have smuggled or attempted to smuggle arms and ammunitions?

The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh: Not in connection with smuggling of arms from the Jubbulpore Ordnance Depot—not to my knowledge. There may be cases which have nothing to do with this Ordnance Depot.

DESTRUCTION OF ARTICLES AS 'UNSERVICEABLE' IN C. O. D., JUBBULPORE

1321. *Seth Govinddas: (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Defence be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the articles classified as 'unserviceable' are destroyed in the Central Ordnance Depot, Jubbulpore?

(b) If so, are Government aware that newly recruited persons are put in charge of the above articles who, having no knowledge of a particular item being 'serviceable' or 'unserviceable', destroy the article concerned?

(c) Do Government propose to employ some experienced men who will inspect all such articles prior to their being classified as unserviceable and destroyed?

The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh: (a) Lethal and technical stores which are not to be disposed of by sale are destroyed by breakup after recovery of serviceable components. Other stores like wearing apparel are not destroyed but are sent to salvage for disposal by auction.

(b) and (c). No, Sir. The conditioning of stores (that is classification as serviceable or unserviceable) is carried out by Electrical and Mechanical Engineers or Examiners of Small Arms, who are competent to determine whether any article is serviceable, repairable or unserviceable.

Seth Govinddas: Are the Government aware that there is a police report in Jubbulpore that out of the articles classified as unserviceable certain arms were smuggled from that Depot?

The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh: I could not say off-hand—it is just possible. But as I have stated, unserviceable arms are not disposed of by us,

they are disposed of by auction by the Disposals Department—it has nothing to do with us.

Seth Govinddas: Who classifies those arms as unserviceable, and after classifying them which is the authority which auctions them?

The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh: I have already stated in reply to (b) and (c) of this Question that this classification is carried out by Electrical and Mechanical Engineers or Examiners of Small Arms who are competent to determine whether any article is serviceable, repairable or unserviceable, and the sale of these articles is made by the Disposals Department.

Pandit Balkrishna Sharma: May I know, Sir, whether those who are put in charge of deciding whether an article is serviceable or unserviceable are Indians or non-Indians?

The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh: I think, Sir, they are Indians now.

Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar: May I ask the Honourable Minister what steps are taken to guard against serviceable materials being passed off as unserviceable and free scope allowed for smuggling?

The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh: I think we have to rely on the officers, and I have no reason to believe that the officers who are responsible for this job are not doing their duty satisfactorily.

Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar: May I know if there is any system of check-up or surprise visits at any of those places where such articles are condemned as unserviceable, before they are actually destroyed?

The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh: Occasional check-up is carried out, but the main responsibility rests on the local people, the Examiners and other people in charge of it.

Seth Govinddas: In view of the fact that there is a lot of complaint in this respect in Jubbulpore, will Government appoint any special inquiry committee in this respect to find out whether the arms are smuggled from there or not and whether serviceable arms also are classified as unserviceable and disposed of in this way?

The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh: In reply to the previous question by the Honourable Member I have given a categorical reply that an inquiry was made and the result of the inquiry is that no arms were smuggled. I do not think any useful purpose will be served by appointing another committee of inquiry, but I can assure the Honourable Member that every possible step is being taken to see that no arms are smuggled out of this Depot.

Shri K. Santhanam: May I know, Sir, whether there is any arrangement in this Depot to declare whether any arms are obsolete?

The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh: That is what I have stated in this Question.

Shri Deshbandhu Gupta: May I know, Sir, whether the existence of any other underground factory has come to the notice of the Honourable Minister which must have been manufacturing arms?

The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh: Not in Jubbulpore Ordnance Depot.

Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar: May I know, Sir, whether the Committee that went into this question also considered whether any of the serviceable articles were sent out as unserviceable ones?

The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh: The Committee also inquired into this question and the result of the inquiry is that only unserviceable arms are condemned and offered for sale.

PHYSICAL TRAINING IN STATE AND STATE-AIDED SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES.

1322. *Shri H. V. Kamath: Will the Honourable Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether physical training is a part of the curriculum in all State and State-aided schools and colleges in India;

(b) the principles on which such physical training is based;

(c) the system or systems of physical training now in vogue; and

(d) whether Hathayogic exercises, particularly Asana and Pranayama, are included in the course of physical training; and if not, why not?

(a) : آنریبل مولانا ابوالکلام آزاد فزیکل ٹریننگ اسکولوں کی پڑھائی کا حصہ نہیں ہے لیکن اسکول پروگرام کا ضرور ایک حصہ ہے -

(b) فزیکل ٹریننگ جس پرنسیپل پر دی جاتی ہے وہ یہ ہے کہ تندرستی اچھی رہے طبیعت میں تازگی اور چلت پھرت پیدا ہو اور دماغ اور جسم یعنی مائنڈ اور باڈی ، دونوں کو ایک ہی طرح پھولنے پھلنے کا موقعہ ملے -

(c) اسکولوں میں اگر فزیکل ٹریننگ کا جو سسٹم چلایا گیا ہے اسمیں دونوں طرح کے سسٹم ملائے گئے ہیں ، ویسٹرن بھی اور اِنڈین بھی -

(d) ٹریننگ میں یہ بات بھی رکھی گئی ہے کہ ٹھیک طریقہ پر سانس لینے کی کثرت کرائی جائے - لیکن ہٹھ یوگ آسن کا ٹھلگ نہیں رکھا گیا ہے -

The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad: (a) Physical training is not a part of the school curriculum but forms part of the school programme;

(b) The principles on which Physical training is based are hygiene and recreation. The objects are harmonious development of mind and body, and training in team work, and in rhythmic movements.

(c) The system of Physical training followed in schools is a combination of Western and Indian Systems.

(d) Proper and correct breathing is part of the training but Hathyogic Asanas are not included.

श्री एच० वी० कामत : क्या माननीय वजीर तालीम को यह मालूम है कि हठयोग की तालीम इन्सान के जिस्म और दिमाग़, सेहत और तन्दुरूस्ती के लिये निहायत मुफीद चीज है

Shri H. V. Kamath: Is the Honourable Minister for Education aware of the fact that Hatha Yogic exercises are very beneficial for physical and mental development of man?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. It is purely a question of opinion.

श्री एच० वी० कामत : क्या यह बात सच है कि हमारे आनरेबिल वजीर आजम पण्डित नेहरू साहिब आसनों के हिमायती हैं?

Shri H. V. Kamath: Is it a fact that the Honourable the Prime Minister, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru is a protagonist of 'yog asans'?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

پنڈت ٹھاکر داس بھارگوا : کیا یہ درست ہے کہ پنجاب یونیورسٹی کے کئی کالجوں میں Physical Training ان طریقوں سے دی جاتی ہے اور مسلمہ ہو چکی ہے ؟

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: Is it a fact that in certain colleges of the Punjab University have been imparting physical training on these lines and have adopted these systems?

آنریبل مولانا ابوالکلام آزاد : اس بارے میں مجھے خاص معلومات نہیں ہیں ہو سکتا ہے کہ دی جاتی ہو -

The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad: I have no information about this. It is possible that such training is given.

डा० पी० एस० देशमुख : क्या यह बात सच्ची है कि आसनों की वजह से कभी कभी दिमाग भी खराब हुआ करते हैं ?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: Is it a fact that at times yogic postures (asans) have an adverse effect on the brain?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

شری دیش بندھو گپتا : کیا محترم وزیر صاحب اس بات پر غور کریں گے کہ یہ System اب رائج کیا جائے ؟

Shri Deshbandhu Gupta: Will the Honourable Minister consider the question of introduction of this system now?

آنریبل مولانا ابوالکلام آزاد : یہ اکسپرٹس کے سوچنے کی بات ہے بہر حال اس معاملہ پر غور کیا جا سکتا ہے -

The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad: This is for the experts to decide. However the matter may be considered.

RECONSTITUTION OF COMMITTEE ON INDIGENOUS SYSTEM OF MEDICINE

1323. ***Shri Basanta Kumar Das:** Will the Honourable Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a resolution adopted by the Bangiya Ayurved Mahasammelan in Calcutta on the 29th February, 1948 to the effect that the "Indigenous System of Medicine Committee" was calculated to do harm to the Ayurvedic system of treatment and that the Committee was to be boycotted when they would visit Bengal and that Government should form a new Committee with Ayurvedic practitioners from different provinces;

(b) what steps Government propose to take to alay the misapprehensions referred to in part (a) above and to enlist the co-operation of the Ayurvedic practitioners and Institutions of Bengal; and

(c) whether a favourable response has been received from other provinces?

The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: (a) Yes.

(b) The apprehensions of the Sammelan are unfounded. Questionnaires have been issued by the Committee, among others, to eminent Ayurvedic practitioners and institutions in Bengal and their views will receive due consideration by the Committee. The Committee are also empowered to co-opt local and provincial representatives in the areas visited by them. Government are confident that the Committee will give full and fair consideration to all aspects of the question.

(c) As far as Government are aware the Committee have received answers to their questionnaires from all Provincial Governments and many associations and individuals.

Pandit Lakshmi Kanta Maitra: May I know, Sir, what is the composition of this Committee and what its terms of reference are?

The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: I have not got the names of the Committee here, but the terms of reference were those that were referred to it by the Resolution passed by this House. The Report is now in process of being made.

Pandit Lakshmi Kanta Maitra: Is it not a fact that in this Committee Ayurvedic practitioners of repute and Indians possessing knowledge of the Ayurvedic profession are not included?

The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: I have already answered that question many times in this House. It is not so. There are Ayurvedic practitioners of repute on the Committee, and the Committee have the power to co-opt Ayurvedic practitioners wherever they go.

Seth Govinddas: Is it not a fact that as far as the Ayurvedic practitioners who have been co-opted on this Committee are concerned, the All-India Ayurvedic Sammelan has said that they are not the real representatives of the Ayurvedic profession?

The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: Some representations to that effect have been made, but as I have said, the Committee is at liberty to co-opt any practitioner wherever they go.

Shri Basanta Kumar Das: Is there any practitioner on this Committee from Bengal?

The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: I am sorry I have not got the names here.

Pandit Lakshmi Kanta Maitra: When is this Committee to report?

The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: By the end of May.

Shri Ramnarayan Singh: Is there any *vaid*, or *hakim* or *kaviraj* on this Committee?

The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: Yes.

Pandit Lakshmi Kanta Maitra: Is this Committee going to visit the Ayurvedic institutions scattered all over India?

The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: I believe they have already done so.

GOVERNMENT'S SCHEME FOR SOCIAL EDUCATION

1324. *Shri Yudhisthir Misra: Will the Honourable Minister of Education be pleased to state as to when the scheme of Social Education of which the public were informed by Government through the Press during the first week of January, 1948, will be finally ready for action?

آنریبل مولانا ابوالکلام آزاد : منسٹری آف ایجوکیشن میں ایک نیا سیکشن اس غرض سے کھول دیا گیا ہے اور پوری کوشش کی جا رہی ہے کہ ایسا لٹریچر اور دوسری چیزیں تیار ہو جائیں کہ کام جلد سے جلد شروع کیا جا سکے اس بارے میں فائیننس کا ایک سوال ہے اور اس پر ایک کمیٹی غور کر رہی ہے -

The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad: A new Section has been added to the Ministry of Education for the purpose of spreading ideas related to Social Education. Every effort is being made to prepare necessary literature and start the activities, as early as possible.

Shri Yudhisthir Misra: May I know what are the basic principles of the scheme?

آنریبل مولانا ابوالکلام آزاد : میں نہیں سمجھتا کہ بیسک پرنسپل (Basic Principle) کا کوئی سوال پیدا ہوتا ہے - اسکیم کا مقصد یہ ہے کہ اڈلٹ ایجوکیشن (Adult Education) اور جنرل سوشل ایجوکیشن کا نام ایک خاص پلان بنا کرکیا جائے- اسی کو اسکیم کے لئے بنیادی پرنسپل سمجھنا چاہئے -

The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad: I do not think the question of basic principle arises here. The object of the scheme is to carry out the works of adult education and general social education according to a certain definite plan. This may be taken as the basic principle of the scheme.

Shri Yudhisthir Misra: Do the Government intend to put the scheme into operation all over India through their own apparatus from the Centre, or allocate the responsibility to the Provincial Government?

آنریبل مولانا ابوالکلام آزاد : ابھی تک ان کاموں کا جو ڈھنگ رہا ہے وہ یہ ہے کہ سنٹرل گورنمنٹ کاموں کا پورا نقشہ بنا دیتی ہے اور ہر طرح کا سامان جمع کر دیتی ہے اور پھر صوبوں کی حکومتیں انہیں کام میں لاتی ہیں - سنٹرل گورنمنٹ کی حیثیت ایڈوائزر کی رہتی ہے - یہی ڈھنگ اس اسکیم کے لئے بھی سامنے رکھا گیا ہے -

The Honourable Maulana Abdul Kalam Azad: The policy which has hitherto been adopted in this connection is that the Central Government draws up a complete scheme and provides material of all sorts and then the Provincial Governments make use of them. The Central Government acts in an advisory capacity. This procedure has also been adopted for this scheme.

Shri Yudhisthir Misra: May I know how many officers are preparing the scheme?

آنریبل مولانا ابوالکلام آزاد : ابھی صرف ایک آفیسر رکھا گیا ہے -

The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad: Only one officer has been appointed so far.

Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar: Is it the intention of the Government to start a Central Social Education Institute here on the lines of the Social education institute that has been started in Bombay under the auspices of the Tatas?

آنریبل مولانا ابوالکلام آزاد : یہ معاملہ گورنمنٹ کے سامنے ہے اور وہ غور کر رہی ہے -

The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad: This matter is under the consideration of the Government.

Prof. N. G. Ranga: Will Government keep it also in mind not to establish that Institute here in Delhi, but in some other place?

آنریبل مولانا ابوالکلام آزاد : جب وقت آئے گا تو اس پر غور کیا جائے گا -

The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad: It will be considered at the proper time.

شری دیش بندھو گپتا : کیا میں دریافت کر سکتا ہوں کہ دہلی میں کیوں نہ ہو جائے ؟

Shri Deshbandhu Gupta: May I know why it should not be located at Delhi?

Prof. N. G. Ranga: You have got too many things in Delhi. You are very greedy people.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

IMPORT OF D. D. T. INTO INDIA

1325. ***Prof. N. G. Ranga:** Will the Honourable Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether India is importing D.D.T. into India and if so, in what quantities and from what countries; and

(b) whether it has proved more efficacious than quinine for extensive use in hilly and agency areas?

The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: (a) At the end of the war 160 tons were imported from the United Kingdom and 200 tons from United States of America. Surplus stocks are also available in the Directorate of Disposals. As stocks are available in the country, further import is at present restricted by the Import Control authorities.

(b) The roles of quinine and D.D.T. in malaria control are entirely different. While Quinine is used as a medicine for the treatment of malaria, D.D.T. is used as an insecticide to eradicate the mosquitos which carry the malaria infection. There roles cannot therefore be compared. But it is true that D.D.T. is a very useful weapon for the prevention of malaria in hilly and other malarious tracts.

Prof. N. G. Ranga: Is any effort being made to manufacture D.D.T. in our own country?

The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: Yes. I am sorry that so far the amount of D. D. T. produced in the country is small, but efforts are being made to produce more. Some private firms have been asked to do so and further plans are under consideration.

Prof. N. G. Ranga: But then, is it contemplated that Government should also manufacture D. D. T.?

The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: Yes.

Prof. N. G. Ranga: May I know, Sir, whether any estimate has been made of the needs of our country so far as D.D.T. is concerned?

The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: I could not tell you whether any estimate as far as our requirements are concerned has been made, but because it is so useful we are trying to produce it as soon as possible in large quantities.

Prof. N. G. Ranga: Have Government any scheme for using this D. D. T. over as many of our hilly agency areas as possible, so that the life of the agency people may be made a little less difficult than it is today?

The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: It is naturally contemplated to use D. D. T. wherever it is needed.

Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar: What are the steps, may I know, which have been taken to manufacture D.D.T. departmentally by the Government of India?

The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: As I said, the matter is under consideration. We have approached three firms already who are manufacturing it, and asked them to produce more. The question of producing it ourselves is also under consideration.

Shri V. C. Kesava Rao: May I know how much money is spent in importing D.D.T?

The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: I cannot tell you the price of the quantity originally imported, but I have said that nothing is being imported at present.

Shri S. V. Krishnamurthy Rao: May I know if efforts will be made to supply D.D.T. through the Health Department in all the Provinces?

The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: Yes, from the Centre—if it is in the hands of the Centre.

Shri S. V. Krishnamurthy Rao: The Honourable Member was pleased to say that the quantity of D.D.T. used in this country is very small. May I know if sufficient propaganda will be done in the countryside by the Health Department for its greater use?

The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: Government is doing as much as possible in that direction.

Prof. N. G. Ranga: Have the Provincial Governments to pay for it, Sir, or the Central Government is supplying it free when the Provincial Governments wants to have supplies?

The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: I want to have notice of that question.

LEPERS AND LEPER-ASYLUMS IN INDIA

1326. *Shri H. V. Kamath: Will the Honourable Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) the number of lepers in India in each of the years 1939 to 1946 inclusive;

(b) the number of leper asylums in India and where they are situate; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to combat the disease, and the results so far achieved?

The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: (a) No accurate estimate of the number of lepers in India is available, but it is estimated that the number of infective cases of leprosy in the country is in the neighbourhood of a quarter of a million.

(b) A statement is laid on the table of the House.

(c) All Provincial Governments, except Bombay and East Punjab, have prepared anti-leprosy schemes as a part of their Five Year Plans for Development, towards the execution of which the Central Government are making lump sum grants annually. The Central Government have recently deputed Dr. Dharmendra of the School of Tropical Medicine, Calcutta, to United States of America, United Kingdom, South America and the Phillipines to study the latest methods of combating leprosy. The question of establishing a Central Teaching and Research Institute for leprosy is under consideration.

Statement

List of Leprosy In-patients Institutions in India.

Province or State	When established	By Whom run	Place of the Institution	Accommodation for patients with Leprosy.
1	2	3	4	5
Assam	..	Government or local Body	1. Tura.	100
	..	Government or local Body	2. Dhubri	20
	1920	Mission	3. Kangpokpi	90
	1933	Local Body	4. Gauhati	75
	1914	Local Body	5. Kohima	50
	..	Local Body	6. Manipur	40
	--	Mission	7. Jorhat	50
	--	..	2. Santipara	50

1	2	3	4	5
Bengal . . .	1901	Mission to Lepers	1. Bankura	225
	1893	Mission to Lepers	2. Raniganj	145
	..	Mission	3. Kalimpong	..
	1810	Local Body	4. Calcutta	140
	1940	Local Body	5. Asansol.	..
Bihar . . .	1890	Mission to Lepers	1. Bhagalpur	200
	1905	Mission to Lepers	2. Muzaffarpur	60
	1888	Mission to Lepers	3. Purulia	805
	1929	Mission	4. Saldoha	320
	1914	Local Body	5. Gaya	220
	1938	Local Body	6. Purulia	200
	1892	Government or local Body	7. Deoghar	70
	..	Local Body	8. Dhanbad	20
Bombay	1912	Mission to Lepers	1. Belgaum	50
	1898	Mission to Lepers	2. Nasik	110
	1909	Mission to Lepers	3. Poona	184
	1894	Mission to Lepers	4. Poladpur	175
	1900	B.E.L.R.A. Bombay Branch	5. Sholapur	70
	1918	Mission.	6. Vengurla	50
	1875	Govt. or local Body	7. Ratnagiri	90
	1890	Government or local Body	8. Bombay	350
	..	Government or local Body	9. Bijapur	50
	1926	Local Body	10. Surat	200
	..	Local Body	11. Ahmedabad	109
	1937	Mission	12. Sankeshwar	50
	..	..	13. Trombay	..
C.P. and Berar. . .	1902	Mission to Lepers	1. Champa	550
	1897	Mission to Lepers	2. Chandkuri	554
	1900	Mission to Lepers	3. Dhamtari	418
	1900	Mission to Lepers	4. Elichpur	285
	1897	Mission to Lepers	5. Jhargaon (Mungeli)	88
	1898	Local Body	6. Raipur.	120
Orissa . . .	1919	Mission to Lepers.	1. Cuttack	383
	1905	Local Body	2. Puri	56
	..	Local Body	3. Bargarh	70
	1938	Local Body	4. (Sambal pur)	
			5. Alainath (Puri)	10
Madras Presidency .	1903	Mission to Lepers	1. Culicut	300
	1913	Mission to Lepers	2. Manamadura	300
	1899	Mission to Lepers	3. Ramachandrapuram.	120
	1903	Mission to Lepers	4. Salur	130
	1924	Mission to Lepers	5. Vadatherasalur	125
	1913	Mission to Lepers	6. Vizianagram	112
	1905	Mission	7. Kodur	50
	1923	Mission	8. Narsapur	90
	1883	Mission	9. Mangalore	70
	1924	Mission and Government	10. Chingleput	800
	..	Mission	11. Kumbakonam	..
	..	Mission	12. Bapatala	..
Punjab. . . .	1868	Mission to Lepers	1. Sabathu	160
	1994	Mission to Lepers	2. Tarn Taran	220
	1864	Mission	3. Ambala	60
	1916	Mission	4. Palampur	70
	1876	Government	51 Chamba State	30
United Provinces .	1886	Mission to Lepers	1. Chandag	72
	1874	Mission to Lepers	2. Meerut	65
	1874	Mission to Lepers.	3. Naini (Allahabad)	600
	..	Mission to Lepers	4. Rampur adgenj (Fyzabad)	125
	1836	Mission	5. Almora	110
	..	Local Body	6. Agra	40
	1824	Government or local Body	7. Banaras	30
	1894	Government or Local Body	8. Lucknow	30

1	2	3	4	5
	1934	Government or Local Body	9. Kanpur	30
	1883	Government or Local Body	10. Rurki	40
	1872	Government	11. Dehra Dum	60
	..	Local Body	12. Moradabad	..
	..	..	13. Srinagar Garhwal	50
Central India Agency .	1904	Mission to Lepers.	1. Dhar (Dear)	25
	..	Government or Local Body	2. Bhopal Schore Leper asylum	20
	..	Government or Local Body	3. Naj-Garh	25
Western India Agency. .	..	..	1. Junagadh	30
	..	..	2. Idga	10
Eastern States Agency. .	1900	Mission	1. Rajnandgaon (Nandgaon)	60
	..	Mission	2. Baripada (Mayurbhanj)	100
	..	Government	3. Bamra (Bamara state)	40
Hyderabad (Nizam's Dominions)	1914	Mission	1. Dichpali	500
Travancore state. .	..	Government.	1. Nooranad	470
	..	Mission	2. Pathenerus	170
	1886	Mission	3. Naysoor	170
Mysore state. . .	..	Government or Local Body	1. Bangalore	100
Cochin state. .	..	Government finances Mission administration	1. adoor	300
Kashmir state . .	1902	Government or local Body	1. Srinagar.	80
Rajputana . .	..	Government or Local Body	1. Jodhpur	60
Deccan States Agency	1901	Mission to Lepers.	1. Miraj	135
		Totals	91	13,416

Shri H .V. Kamath: May I know which part of our country shows the highest incidence of leprosy?

The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: Madras, Orissa and Bengal.

Shri H. V. Kamath: Are there leper-asylums in all these various tracts where leprosy incidence is high?

The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: From the statement laid on the Table of the House, the Honourable Member will get a complete list of the leprosy asylums all over the country and the numbers of in-patients in those institutions.

Shri B. Shiva Rao: May I ask if there is any provision for the compulsory segregation of infected cases of leprosy?

The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: There is no provision like that, so far as I am aware.

Prof. N. G. Ranga: Is there any legislation empowering Government to compulsorily segregate these people and feed them and treat them?

The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: No, I do not think there is.

Prof. N. G. Ranga: Then, will the Government consider the advisability of bringing forward the necessary legislation for this purpose?

The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: The suggestion will receive consideration.

Shri K. Santhanam: May I know whether the Government will bring forward legislation for the compulsory sterilisation of lepers?

The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: That matter would have to be considered. I personally am not in favour of it.

Shri Kuladhar Chaliha: May I know which Province has the highest incidence of leprosy—Assam or Bengal?

The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: I have already stated. The Provinces of Madras, Orissa and Bengal.

Shri H. V. Kamath: Is it not a fact that Berar which shows a fairly high incidence of leprosy is not served by any leper asylum?

The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: I am not aware of that.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: Is it a fact that inspite of all our efforts, leprosy is increasing very rapidly in India?

The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: I do not think it can be said that leprosy is increasing very rapidly.

Prof. N. G. Ranga: Is it not a fact that leprosy is a hereditary disease and as such every scientific effort should be made in order to prevent its spreading?

The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: I may inform the Honourable Member that leprosy is not a hereditary disease.

Shri H. V. Kamath: How many categories of lepers are there—physical lepers, moral lepers and the like?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar: May I ask the Honourable Minister if she is aware that some discovery was made in the U.S.S.R. by which by way of injection this disease can be cured and whether that experiment is being tried here in one of the research institutions?

The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: We have just sent Dr. Dharmendra to the United States, and other countries to study the latest method of treatment for his disease.

Central Pool of Technicians

1327. ***Prof. N. G. Ranga:** Will the Honourable Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Central pool of technicians has been inaugurated;

(b) if so, how many technicians have registered themselves;

(c) whether an effort is proposed to be made to provide employment for all those technicians who are unemployed; and

(d) whether the pool is open to the war technicians also?

آنریبل مولانا ابوالکلام آزاد : (a) گورنمنٹ آف انڈیا نے ابھی تک اس بارے میں کوئی فیصلہ نہیں کیا ہے - کہ سنٹرل پول اور ٹیکنیسیئس کھولا جائے- البتہ یہ فیصلہ ہو چکا ہے کہ کونسل آف سائنٹیفک اینڈ انڈسٹریل ریسرچ ایک نیشنل رجسٹر کھول دے اور اُن تمام آدمیوں کے نام اکٹھے کرے جو سائنٹیفک اور ٹیکنیکل سبجکٹ کے لئے ملک میں مل سکتے ہیں - ساتھ ہی ایک ایمپلائمنٹ بیورو بھی کھول دیا جائے -

نیشنل انسٹی ٹیوٹ آف سائنس نے کونسل کی طرف سے رجسٹر بنانے کا کام اپنے ہاتھ میں لے لیا ہے - اور نام رجسٹر ہو رہے ہیں - پبلک کی طرف سے اس پکار کا جو جواب ملا ہے - وہ اچھا ہے - لیکن اس سے بھی زیادہ اچھا ہو سکتا تھا - پرائم منسٹر کی ایک اپیل بھی اسمارے میں نکل چکی ہے -

اس سلسلہ میں ایک دوسرا کام بھی ہو رہا ہے- سائنٹیفک مین پاور کمیٹی نے اس بات کی دیکھ بھال کی تھی کہ ملک کو آنے والے پانچ برس یا دس برس کے اندر اپنے بڑھتے ہوئے کاموں کے لئے کس کس طرح کے سائنٹیفک اور ٹیکنیکل آدمیوں کی ضرورت ہو گی - اب وہ ایسے آدمیوں کے نام اکٹھے کر رہی ہے - تین ہزار آدمیوں کے نام رجسٹر ہو چکے ہیں -

(b) ملا کر قریب آٹھ ہزار-

(c) جواب ہاں ہے -

(d) ہر سائنٹیفک اور ٹیکنیشن اپنا نام رجسٹرڈ کرا سکتا ہے - ہاں آرٹس کے ٹیکنیسن اسمیں نہیں آتے وہ ایمپلائمنٹ اکسچینج میں اپنا نام رجسٹرڈ کرا سکتے ہیں -

The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad: (a) The Government of India have not yet decided whether a Central Pool of technicians should be formed. They have, however, in the first instance, decided that the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research should compile a National Register of scientific and technical personnel available in the country as well as organise an Employment Bureau for them.

The compilation of the Register has been taken in hand by the National Institute of Sciences of India on behalf of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research and registration of the personnel is in progress. The response from the public has been encouraging although it could be better. An appeal has been issued by the Prime Minister.

In connection with the assessment of the requirements for various types of scientific and technical personnel required in the country during the next 5 to 10 years the Scientific Manpower Committee is also collecting information regarding the available scientific and technical talent. About 8,000 persons have so far registered.

(b) About 8,000 in all.

(c) Yes.

(d) Any Scientist or Technician can get his name registered except the technicians of the artisan type who will have their names registered with the Employment Exchange.

डा० पी० एस० देशमुख : यह टेकनीशियन्ज (technicians) के नाम इकट्ठे होने के बाद गवर्नमेण्ट के पास ऐसी कोई स्कीम है जिससे उनको किसी काम में लगाया जायेगा और उनको अच्छे ढंग से ट्रेनिंग दी जायगी ।

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: What scheme do Government have under consideration for utilising the services of these technicians and for giving them adequate training after their names have been registered?

آنریبل مولانا ابوالکلام آزاد : اس بارے میں ابھی تک کوئی طے شدہ نقشہ نہیں ہے۔ لیکن یہ ظاہر ہے کہ نئے نقشے بنانے ہیں اور نئے میدان کاموں کے کھولنے ہیں ۔

The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad: No definite programme has yet been chalked out but it is clear that new programmes have to be made and new fields for work have to be opened.

شری دیش بندھو گپتا : کیا وزیر تعلیم کی knowledge میں ایسا کوئی institute ہے جو گورنمنٹ کی طرف سے recognize نہیں ہوا ہے لیکن تیکنیکل تعلیم اعلیٰ پیمانے پر دے رہا ہے ۔ اور اگر ہے تو کیا گورنمنٹ اسکو کوئی encouragement دینے کے سوال پر غور فرما رہی ہے ؟

Shri Deshbandhu Gupta: Is the Honourable Minister for Education aware of any institute which is unrecognised by the Government but which is imparting technical education of a high order? If there is any such institute, are Government considering the question of giving any encouragement to it?

آنریبل مولانا ابوالکلام آزاد : اس کے لئے نوٹس کی ضرورت ہے کیونکہ میں ایسے institutes کو ابھی اپنے سامنے نہیں لا سکتا ۔

The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad: I require notice of this question as it is not possible for me to remember names of such institutes.

Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar: Does the Register of technicians contain the names of those persons who are not employed in addition to those who are already employed? Is it a comprehensive register of technicians available in the country, whether employed or not employed?

آنریبل مولانا ابوالکلام آزاد : میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ اسی بیسس (Basis) پر نام رجسٹرڈ ہو رہے ہیں ۔

The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad: I understand that names are being registered on this basis.

ARTICLES OF INDIAN HISTORY AND CULTURE IN BERLIN MUSEUM

1328. *Seth Govinddas: (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Education be pleased to state whether it is a fact that many manuscripts in Sanskrit, Prakrat and Pali and also other ancient articles of importance are preserved in the Government Museum, Berlin?

(b) Is it a fact that the treasures of the Berlin Museum are to be divided amongst the Allied nations?

(c) What steps do the Government of India propose to take for bringing such articles as are connected with Indian history and culture, from the Berlin Museum?

آنریبل مولانا ابوالکلام آزاد : (a) (b) اور (c) گورنمنٹ کو معلوم ہے کہ جرمنی میں یورپی ملکوں کی پرانی اور قیمتی چیزیں بہت زیادہ اکٹھی کی گئی تھیں ۔ اور وہاں کے سکالرز نے اس کام میں خاص دلچسپی لی تھی ۔ اب یہ تمام چیزیں کس

حال میں ہوں - اور اُن کے لئے کیا فیصلہ کیا جا رہا ہے - اس بارے میں گورنمنٹ بھروسے کے ساتھ کوئی بات نہیں کہہ سکتی - گورنمنٹ اپنے ڈپلومیٹک ذریعہ سے اس بارے میں تحقیقات کریگی اور پھر دیکھے گی کہ اس بارے میں اسے کیا کارروائی کرنی چاہئے -

The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad: (a) to (c). Government are aware that there was in Germany a very large collection of manuscripts, paintings, sculptures and other antiquities relating to Eastern arts, literature and philosophy. It cannot, however, be said with any certainty as to what the present position is. Government, will endeavour to ascertain the present position through diplomatic channels and will then consider what steps to take in the matter.

सेठ गोविन्ददास : क्या गवर्नमेण्ट ने इस बारे में अभी तक कोई खतोकिताबत ब्रिटिश गवर्नमेण्ट से की है ।

Seth Govinddas: Have Government exchanged any correspondence with the British Government in this connection?

آنریبل مولانا ابوالکلام آزاد : ابھی تک نہیں کی گئی ہے -

The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad: Not so far.

सेठ गोविन्ददास : क्या गवर्नमेण्ट यहां के किसी अपने जिम्मेदार आदमी को वहां भेजने की बात सोच रही है जो जर्मनी के उन बेश कीमती सामान को और हालैण्ड से भी इसी तरह के बेशकीमती सामान को हिन्दुस्तान में लाने का तमाम फैसला वहां जाकर करे ।

Seth Govinddas: Are Government considering the question of sending some responsible person to settle fully and finally with Germany and England the question of bringing to India all such precious articles which are at present in those countries?

آنریبل مولانا ابوالکلام آزاد : اس سلسلے میں پہلی بات یہ ہے کہ معلوم کیا جائے آئندہ کے لئے وہاں کیا فیصلہ ہو رہا ہے ؟ اور کیا ارادہ ہے اس کے بعد پھر ہمیں فیصلہ کرنا چاہئے کہ کیا مطالبہ کیا جائے ؟

The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad: The first thing in this connection is to find out what decisions are being taken there and what are their intentions? Afterwards we should decide what we should demand from them?

Prof. N. G. Ranga: Is it not sacrilege to disband the museum in Berlin and distribute the exhibits among the Victor nations, simply because the Germans happened to be defeated, and if so, have the Government of India made any representations to the so called Allied Council not to pursue such an inhuman task?

آنریبل مولانا ابوالکلام آزاد : اس بارے میں ہم اپنے ڈپلومیٹک چینل سے ضروری باتیں معلوم کرینگے - پھر اس کے بعد کوئی رائے قائم کر سکتے ہیں -

The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad: We will make necessary enquiries about it through diplomatic channels. After that we can make our decisions.

MILITARY REQUISITION OF RESIDENTIAL HOUSE OF KUMAR DEBENDRA LAL KHAN, MIDNAPORE, WEST BENGAL

1329. *Shri Basanta Kumar Das: Will the Honourable Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) when the residential house of Kumar Debendra Lal Khan, known as the "Gope Palace", situated in the district of Midnapore in West Bengal was requisitioned by the military authorities;

(b) for what purpose it was used; and

(c) whether it is still being used for any special purpose or has been lying vacant and if lying vacant for what period?

The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh: (a) 10th February, 1942.

(b) It was used for a Military Hospital.

(c) It has been lying vacant for the last nine months, but has not yet been returned to the owner as he did not agree to give Government the right of re-entry. This condition was necessary in order to allow disposal of Government property on the land. The structures erected by the Ministry of Defence within the compound have now been sold and the site cleared. The premises are being handed over to the owner.

Shri Basant Kumar Das: When will it be handed over to him?

The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh: Steps are being taken to hand over the building to the owner.

Prof. N. G. Ranga: Was any compensation paid to him?

HOTEL IN PREMISES OF ZANANA TIBBIA COLLEGE DELHI

†**1330. *Ch. Ranbir Singh:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Health be pleased to state whether it is a fact that a hotel has been started in the premises of the Zanana Tibbia College, Delhi?

(b) If so, what steps do Government propose to take in the matter?

The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: (a) and (b). The Tibbia College, Delhi, is a private institution. The matter raised in the question is being investigated and information collected will be laid on the table of the House in due course.

REQUEST BY HAKIM JAMIL KHAN AND OTHER MEMBERS OF TIBBIA COLLEGE TRUST FOR TAKING OVER THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE COLLEGE BY GOVERNMENT

†**1331. *Ch. Ranbir Singh:** Will the Honourable Minister of Health be pleased to state whether it is a fact that some members of the Board of Trust of the Tibbia College, Delhi, including Hakim Jamil Khan have requested the Government to take over the administration of the College?

The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: It is understood that some members of the Board of Trustees have approached the Honourable Minister for Education with the request that Government should take over the administration of the Tibbia College. The matter has not been referred to the Health Ministry as yet.

†Answer to this question laid on the table, the questioner being absent.

REPRESENTATION BY JUNIOR ARMY OFFICERS re PRESENT SCALES OF PAY

1332. *Shri V. C. Kesava Rao: (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Defence be pleased to state whether any representations have been received from the junior army officers about their present scales of pay?

(b) What is the present salary for the corresponding ranks in U. K.?

The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh: (a) Yes.

(b) I would refer the Honourable Member to the White Paper on Post-War Code of Pay, Allowances, Retired Pay and Service Gratuities for Commissioned Officers of the British Armed Forces (Command Paper No. 6750) presented to the Birtish Parliament in March 1946, a copy of which is in the Library of the House.

Shri V. C. Kesava Rao: May I know what action Government is taking on the representation of these officers?

The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh: I do not know what the Honourable Member means; most probably, he is referring to the pay of the Indian Commissioned officers. Well, that question has been re-examined and a decision has been arrived at. It is not possible for me to give the details of the concessions that have been made, but I will be prepared to supply a copy of Government orders to the Honourable Member.

Shri V. C. Kesava Rao: May I know how much time it takes to come to a decision?

The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh: It all depends on the nature of the case.

Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar: May I know if there are any British personnel among the junior officers?

The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh: They are quite separate. They do not come under the category of Indian commissioned officers.

Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar: Do the salaries of our ranks here bear any comparison to the salaries of the same personnel in the United Kingdom?

The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh: This question was examined by the Pay Committee appointed by the Ministry of Defence and the statement will show that the rates of pay that have been suggested for the Indian Commissioned officers compare very favourably with the pay of the British officers of the same rank in the United Kingdom.

REORGANISATION OF EDUCATION SYSTEM IN NAVY

1333. *Shri V. C. Kesava Rao: (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Defence be pleased to state whether Government propose to re-organise the present system of Education in the Navy?

(b) What are the qualifications necessary for appointment as school masters in the navy and what is their grade of pay?

(c) How many of these are trained and how many unqualified men are still being retained in service?

The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh: (a) It is not clear what exactly the Honourable Member has in mind. The educational side of training in the R.I.N. is systematically and progressively kept up-to-date. So far as the organisation is concerned, changes in the frame-work of the Education Branch have been under consideration for some time now. A partial reorganisation of the Branch took place twelve months ago and the School master and Instructor Branches will shortly be merged into the Education Branch.

(b) Education officers in the Navy are of two grades—Commissioned officer and Warrant officer. Minimum qualifications are—an Honours Degree in Mathematics, Physics, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering and a Teacher's Diploma or teaching experience in the case of commissioned officers, and a Mathematics or Physics Graduate, preferably but not necessarily with teaching experience, for Warrant officers. Conditions for future entry are, however, at present under consideration.

The pay scales of these officers are the same as of their counterparts in any other branch of the Navy, *i.e.*, an Instructor Lieutenant is on the same grade of pay as a Lieut. in the Technical Branch, *viz.* Rs. 450 to 650.

(c) All the Education Officers are trained and no unqualified person is now retained in the Navy.

Functions and Personnel of Establishment Proposals Committee

1334. *Shri V. C. Kesava Rao: (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Finance be pleased to state the functions and personnel of the Establishment Proposals Committee?

(b) Have the personnel of this body the necessary technical knowledge to enable them to carry out a thorough examination of the schemes submitted to them?

The Honourable Shri R. K. Shanmukham Chetty: (a) The Establishment Proposals Committee is a Committee of officers of the Ministry of Finance which deals with all proposals from the various Ministries of the Government of India relating to the creation of new posts or the extension of temporary posts and the pay and allowances and other conditions of service to be attached to such posts or to be granted to the individuals selected for such posts. The Committee is composed of (i) a Chairman of the rank of Deputy Secretary in the Ministry of Finance, (ii) the Branch Officer or officers in the Ministry of Finance concerned with the subject matter of the agenda, (iii) a representative or representatives of the Ministries whose proposals are under consideration, and (iv) an Officer of the Ministry of Finance of the rank of Under Secretary or Assistant Secretary who acts as Secretary of the Committee.

(b) It is not the normal function of the Committee to examine schemes but the body is primarily concerned with staff proposals emanating from approved schemes or otherwise and possesses the requisite knowledge in this behalf.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: Would it be possible for the Honourable Minister to include one of the members of the Standing Committee of Finance on this Establishment Committee hereafter?

The Honourable Shri R. K. Shanmukham Chetty: No, Sir. This is purely an official committee which has to examine the conditions of service and pay and all that of posts which are sanctioned. This Committee does not deal with the question of policy at all.

Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar: May I ask the Honourable Minister if it is not desirable to associate a Minister to preside over such a Committee in order to scrutinize—and not leave it mearly to Heads of Departments who join together so that one Head might sanction a larger number and the corresponding head as a *quid pro quo* increase his own establishment?

The Honourable Shri R. K. Shanmukham Chetty: It is not possible for the Minister to preside over this Committee at all. This is a Departmental Committee. As a matter of fact all schemes have to be approved in appropriate cases by the Standing Finance Committee also and when once schemes are approved, then actually in fixing the conditions of service and pay, there are definite rules for that purpose and it is the function of this Committee to see that those rules are observed and extravagant expenditure is not incurred.

The Honourable Shri R. K. Shanmukham Chetty: For example, if for a personnel as to how many officers of a particular rank are to be recruited for that Department?

The Honourable Shri R. K. Shanmukham Chetty: For example, if for a particular scheme this Committee thinks that so many officers are not necessary, certainly it will be open for them to say so.

Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar: May I know if the Honourable Minister after he assumed charge went into the functions of this Committee and satisfied himself that it is not necessary to associate others so as to improve its efficiency.

The Honourable Shri R. K. Shanmukham Chetty: Unless I get some suspicion that this Committee is not working properly, there is no reason for me to make an examination of that kind.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: May I ask the Honourable Minister under which Section of his Department this Committee works and whether any senior officer of this Department in the status of a Joint Secretary finally puts the final imprimatur or approval on the Committee's action? Is it the Expenditure or the Establishment Section that is concerned.

The Honourable Shri R. K. Shanmukham Chetty: It must be either the Expenditure Section or the Establishment Section; I am not quite sure about the actual procedure, Sir. I would like to have notice.

Shri K. Santhanam: May I ask if the proposals of this Committee are placed before the Standing Committee.

The Honourable Shri R. K. Shanmukham Chetty: It won't be placed before the Standing Committee.

Prof. N. G. Ranga: Who is the last authority to give effect to the proposals of this Committee in the Finance Department? Is it the Minister or the Secretary or Joint Secretary or who is he?

The Honourable Shri R. K. Shanmukham Chetty: In the Ministry of Finance various officers have got delegated powers to settle various matters that come before the Ministry. Every subject does not come before the Minister, nor does every subject even come before the Secretary. Subject to recognized rules, Deputy Secretaries and Joint Secretaries have got the power to pass order and dispose of files, and the Department concerned, if they are not satisfied with it, naturally they will come to the Minister of Finance.

Prof. N. G. Ranga: That much etiquette in the Department we are expected to know, even though every individual member of the House may not know, but what I want to know is whether the Honourable Minister has himself taken the trouble even after these questions have been given notice of to find out how the thing is working? And my question becomes relevant because I have asked him just now whether it is the Minister, Secretary or the Joint Secretary or who he is who gives the final imprimatur on behalf of his department to the recommendations of this Committee. He is not able to give any straight answer.

The Honourable Shri R. K. Shanmukham Chetty: I am not able to give a straight answer. That is all.

Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar: May I ask the Honourable Minister what is the object of getting the proposals for establishment scrutinized by this Committee after they are sanctioned by the Standing Finance Committee instead of the Standing Finance Committee having the advice of this Establishment Committee before they sanction any such establishment?

The Honourable Shri R. K. Shanmukham Chetty: A scheme is put up by a Ministry. Then if it involves a recurring expenditure of more than one lakh or a non-recurring expenditure of more than 5 lakhs, then it has to go to the sanction of the Standing Finance Committee and my Honourable friend knows that very often when a proposal comes before the Standing Finance Committee the actual detailed financial scrutiny would not have been conducted and if the scheme is passed then afterwards the Ministry concerned sends its proposals. Suppose they say they want 5 officers on Rs. 800—1,200. Then this Committee would say 5 officers are not necessary; 4 will do; all of them need not be on Rs. 800—1,200; two of them may be on a lower scale. It is in that way they would suggest to reduce expenditure to the minimum extent possible. That is the function of this Committee.

GRANTS TO EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS SURVEYED BY ALL INDIA COUNCIL FOR TECHNICAL EDUCATION*

1335. *Shri V. C. Kesava Rao: (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Education be pleased to state the grants recommended for the Educational Institutions surveyed by the All India Council for Technical Education?

(b) What is the amount sanctioned for these institutions by the Ministry of Finance?

آنریبل مولانا ابوالکلام آزاد : (a) اور (b) آنریبل ممبر کو میں اس سٹیٹمنٹ کی طرف دھیان دلاتا ہوں جو ۱۱ مارچ کو بجٹ تخمانڈ کے سلسلہ میں میں نے ہاؤس کے سامنے رکھا تھا - اس میں اس سوال کا جواب موجود ہے - بہرحال دو سٹیٹمنٹ ہاؤس کے ٹیبل پر رکھ دئے جاتے ہیں - ان سے دونوں باتیں معلوم ہو جائینگی - یہ بات بھی کہ آل انڈیا کونسل فور ٹیکنیکل ایجوکیشن نے کن کن انسٹی ٹیوشنوں کو گرانٹ دینے کی سفارش کی تھی - اور یہ بات کہ گورنمنٹ نے کتنے انسٹی ٹیوشنوں کو گرانٹ دی ہے -

The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad: (a) and (b). The Honourable Members' attention is invited to the statement I made in the House on the 11th March 1948 in connection with the Budget demand for the Ministry of Education for the year 1948-49. For the further information of Honourable Members, however, I am placing on the table of the House two statements showing the financial assistance recommended for certain Educational Institutions by the All India Council for Technical Education and the financial assistance sanctioned for these institutions by the Government of India for the year 1947-48

Statement I

Grants to Technical Institutions recommended by the All India Council for Technical Education

Sl. No.	Institution	Capital grant to be spread over 3 to 5 years—in lakhs of Rupees.		Recurring grant in lakhs	Interest free loan for construction of hostels repayable in 33 instalments beginning in 1950-51
		Building	Equipment		
I	Engineering College, Benaras Hindu University	3·12	16·87	5·12	3·96
II	Jadavpur Engineering College	5·38	24·00	6·48	14·175
III	Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay	7·60	9·87	2·06	4·34
IV	College of Mining and Metallurgy, Benaras Hindu University	3·11	6·85	1·52	3·17
V	College of Technology, Benaras Hindu University	1·30	4·20	2·08	2·18
VI	Deptt. of Chemical Technology, Bombay University	3·34	3·06	1·07	3·24
VII	Luxminarayan Technical Institute, Nagpur	5·07	1·50	0·47	1·39
VIII	Deptt. of Applied Chemistry, Calcutta University	4·52	2·81	1·202	3·00
IX	Deptt. of Applied physics and Radio and Electronics, Calcutta University	5·25	2·38	1·29	
	Jaipur Vikram Deo College, Andhra University	3·20	2·27	0·70	..
XI	Alagappa Chettiar College, Madras	2·50	2·50	0·60	For Chem.
				0·40	Tech Dept. For Tex Tech Dept.
XII	*Engg. College, Aligarh	2·14	10·813	1·92	3·96
XIII	*Engg. College, Annamalai	3·33	7·33	1·28	2·64
XIV	*Dyalbagh Technical College	3·00	7·06	1·28	2·00
	Total	52·86	101·513	27·482	44·055

*In the case of these institutions grants, etc., have been calculated at 2/3rd of the total estimated cost of development, and it is to be stipulated that the institutions will meet 1/3rd of the cost from their own resources.

Statement II

Grants and Loans to Technical Institutions Sanctioned for the year 1947-48

	Name of Institution	Capital Grant for		Interim relief (to be adjusted against grants for furture years)	Loan for Construction of hostels.
		Building	Equipment		
1	College of Engg. and Technology, Jadavpur	,00,000	1,00,000	2,00,000	2,80,000
2	Victoria Jubilee Tech. Institute, Bombay	1,50,000	50,000	2,00,000	80,000
	Banares Hindu University—				
3	College of Engineering . . .		80,000		80,000
4	College of Mining and Metallurgy .		30,000		60,000
	University of Calcutta—				
5	Deptt. of Applied Chemistry and .				
6	Deptt. of Applied physics, College of Science & Technology . .	2,00,000	25,000		30,000
	Andhra University—				
7	Jaipur Vikram Deo College of Science and Jechnology.	60,000	10,000	..	..
	Madras University—				
8	Alagappa Chettiar College of Technology	50,000	10,000		..
	Nagpur University—				
9	Laxminarayan Instt. of Technology	1,00,000	10,000		28,000
	Total .		13,75,000		5,78,000

Note.—The question of giving grants to the Engineering College, Aligrah, Engineering College Annamalai University, and Technical College, Dayalbagh, is under consideration of the Government of India and the amounts to be paid as grant-in-aid towards the implementation of their development plans will be decided on receipt of certain necessary information which has been called for

The University of Bombay have declined to accept any grant as they find it difficult to accept certain conditions which the Government on the advice of the All India Council for Technical Education have thought fit to impose so as to ensure that the grants are properly utilised.

REFUSAL OF OFFICIAL RECOGNITION TO AIR FORCE HEADQUARTERS TEMPORARY EMPLOYEES UNION.

†1336. ***Shri Harihar Nath Shastri:** Will the Honourable Minister of Defence be pleased to state whether it is a fact that Government have refused to give official recognition to the Air Force Headquarters Temporary Employees Union? If so, why?

The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh: No.

TEMPORARY EMPLOYEES IN ARMED FORCES HEADQUARTERS.

†1337. ***Shri Harihar Nath Shastri:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Defence be pleased to state the number of temporary employees in the Armed Forces Headquarters who have rendered:

(i) 7 to 10 years service; and

(ii) more than 10 years service; and

(b) In the case of personnel coming under sub-parts (i) and (ii) of part (a) above, what steps do Government propose to take to confirm those who were

†Answer to this question laid on the table, the questioner being absent.

nominated against temporary appointments by the Ministry of Home Affairs and who have rendered meritorious service and also held supervisory appointments for several years, in their existing appointments?

The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh: (a) (i) 329 (ii) 18.

(b) The confirmation of temporary employees is regulated by orders issued by the Ministry of Home Affairs with regard to recruitment to ministerial appointments in the Secretariat and attached offices. It is understood that the Ministry of Home Affairs are examining this problem.

GOVERNMENT FACTORY AT KHAMARIA, JUBBULPORE.

1338. ***Seth Govinddas:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Defence be pleased to state whether Government are aware that a big Government factory at Khamaria (Jubbulpore) is lying idle?

(b) Is it a fact that the above factory is well equipped in machinery to manufacture complete parts of arms as well as machines useful for agricultural and other purposes?

(c) Do Government propose to start the working of the above factory? If so, when?

The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh: (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). The factory was designed primarily for ammunition production. The question of using this factory for other purposes is under consideration.

Seth Govinddas: Does the Honourable Minister remember that when I asked this question last time he promised that as soon as the Supreme Command comes in his hands he would see that this factory is started immediately?

The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh: As I have already stated, arrangements are being made to make use of this factory now, and steps are being taken to see what use we can make of it.

Seth Govinddas: Does the Honourable Minister remember that the most valuable machinery of that factory is turning into scrap because it is lying idle for such a long time, and this is the biggest factory in Asia?

The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh: If the machinery is idle there must be a certain amount of deterioration, but I do not agree with the Honourable Member that the machinery will become absolutely useless.

Seth Govinddas: By what time do Government expect to make a decision in this matter?

The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh: Very shortly; the question is now being examined.

Seth Govinddas: During the Honourable Minister's recent visit to the Central Provinces did he discuss it with the officers there?

The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh: No, it does not concern the officers there; but the discussion was held in the Ministry of Defence.

Prof. Shibban Lal Saksena: May I know why it has not been worked so far?

The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh: I cannot say off-hand, but this factory was put up during the last war and it has remained idle; steps are now being taken to make use of it.

Prof. Shibban Lal Saksena: Does that not show that much potential capacity is lying idle and will the Honourable Minister take care to see.....

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Prof. N. G. Ranga: Is it not a fact that wherever Government have got such valuable machinery they keep some personnel there to see that it is kept in good order?

The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh: I think some staff is there which is looking after the machine.

Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar: Is this factory going to be used for production of arms or for purposes of agriculture?

The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh: The whole question is being examined. Part of the machinery, which is meant for the production of ammunition, will be used for that purpose and the other part, which is fit for agricultural purposes, will be used for agriculture.

Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar: Has the Honourable Minister consulted his colleague the Agriculture Minister as to whether the part of the machinery fit for agricultural production can be made over to him for that purpose?

The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh: I am afraid Ordnance factories cannot be handed over to other departments; they will have to remain with the Defence Ministry but the cooperation of my colleague the Minister for Agriculture will be welcomed.

Prof. Shibban Lal Saksena: In view of the information given in this House will the Honourable Minister get a report on the present condition of the factory and place it before the House?

The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh: I have no objection, but I do not think it will serve any useful purpose.

INCREASE IN POPULATION OF DELHI AND STRAIN ON SANITARY ARRANGEMENTS AND WATER SUPPLY.

1339. *Shrimati Ammu Swaminadhan: (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Health be pleased to state whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the recent heavy increase in the population of Delhi and consequent strain upon the sanitary arrangements, including the water supply, for maintaining the health of the city population?

(b) What is the number of cases of the several diseases, particularly of an epidemic character, treated in all the hospitals in the city and the Province of Delhi during the years 1945-46, 1946-47 and during the periods from 1st April, 1947 to the 15th August, 1947 and from the 16th August, 1947 to the 29th February, 1948, and the results in each period mentioned above?

(c) How far had the medical, nursing, dispensing and other staff in these hospitals and dispensaries to be expanded in the above mentioned periods to meet the increased strain on these institutions?

(d) Were any persons suffering from diseases requiring hospital treatment refused admission or treatment in the hospitals and dispensaries for lack of adequate staff, medicine, surgical and other equipment, nursing service or accommodation and if so, how many such cases were there during the period from the 1st September, 1947 to the 29th February, 1948?

(e) If the answer to part (d) above be in the affirmative are any steps being taken or proposed to be taken with a view to making the hospitals and dispensaries adequate and efficient enough to meet the increased strain?

(f) Do Government contemplate any amendment or alteration of the legislative provisions and financial arrangements affecting or concerning the hospitals and dispensaries in the city and the Province of Delhi?

The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: (a) Yes.

(b) A statement is laid on the table of the House.

(c) and (d). Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House as soon as possible. It is sometimes found necessary to refuse admission to patient requiring treatment for lack of accommodation in hospitals. Infectious diseases are treated in the Infectious Diseases Hospital and no cases were refused admission in that Hospital during the period.

(e) Steps are being taken to increase the strength of the staffs of the Irwin, Hindu Rao and Willingdon Hospitals. The question of expanding the Irwin Hospital and the Infectious Diseases Hospital is also under consideration.

(f) No such proposals are under consideration.

Statement

Showing the number of cases of infectious diseases treated in the hospitals in the city and Province of Delhi.

	Total treated	Cured	[illegible]
(i) From 1-4-45 to 31-3-46	1054	899	155
(ii) From 1-4-46 to 31-3-47 . .	705	594	111
(iii) From 1-4-47 to 15-8-47 . .	410	348	62
(iv) From 16-8-47 to 29-2-48	976	797	179

Shri Deshbandhu Gupta: May I know what has been the increase in population since the influx of refugees in Delhi? Have Government collected any figures?

The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: I am collecting the figures and will lay them on the table.

Shrimati Ammu Swaminadhan: Did the Honourable Minister notice what appeared in the paper a few days ago about the increase of cholera in Delhi? And may I know what action Government are taking to prevent the spread of cholera?

The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: Government are doing all that they can in the matter of water supply. The fact that the population of Delhi has increased enormously because of refugees is a matter of concern; but we are going in for anti-cholera inoculation and trying to keep the sanitation of the city as good as we can in the present circumstances.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: In view of the appalling deterioration of health conditions in the city have the Honourable Minister and the Central Government contemplated any measures for improving health administration so that they may be adequate to present needs?

The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: The Health Ministry is in constant contact with the municipal health administration and will give them all the help and advice that is necessary.

Shri Deshbandhu Gupta: May I know whether any rough estimate of the increased population has been prepared and whether it is somewhere near five lakhs?

The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: Yes, I believe that the increase of population in Delhi is between five and six lakhs.

Shri B. Shiva Rao: In view of the very large population of Delhi and New Delhi has the Health Minister any schemes for starting emergency out-patients' wards in different parts of the city including New Delhi?

The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: That matter is under consideration.

Dr. V. Subramaniam: Is it a fact that the police authorities are not giving proper help to the public health authorities in enforcing public health laws?

The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: I have not received any report to that effect.

گیانی گور مکھ سنگھ مسافر : کیا آنریبل منسٹر صاحبہ کو اروِن ہسپتال اور صفدر جنگ ہسپتال کے متعلق معلوم ہے کہ پچھلے دنوں وہاں پر بیڈسور کے بہت کیس ہوئے ہیں - جو کہ اچھے ہسپتالوں میں عموماً نہیں ہونے چاہئیں -

Giani Gurmukh Singh Musafar: Is the Honourable Minister aware of the fact that during the past few days many cases of bed-sores have occurred in the Irwin Hospital and safdarjang Hospital, which should not ordinarily occur in the hospitals?

آنریبل راجکماری امرت کور : میرے پاس اس بات کی اطلاع نہیں ہے

The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: I have no any information about this.

گیانی گور مکھ سنگھ مسافر : میں ایک خاص مثال دیتا ہوں - سردار شمشر سنگھ سب انسپکٹر پولیس پشاور سے گولی سے زخمی ہوکر یہاں آئے اور اروِن ہسپتال میں داخل کئے گئے - گولی کا زخم تو ٹھیک ہوگیا لیکن ہسپتال میں انچارج ڈاکٹروں کی لاپرواہی سے ان کو بیڈسور ہوا اور اسی وجہ سے ان کی موت ہوئی - کیا آنریبل منسٹر اس بارے میں انکوائری کرینگی -

Giani Gurmukh Singh Musafar: I quote a particular instance. Sardar Shamsher Singh Sub-Inspector, who was wounded by a gun-shot came over here from Peshawar and was admitted into the Irwin Hospital. The gun-shot wound was healed, but owing to the carelessness of the doctor in the hospital he got bed-sores and ultimately died to it. Will the Honourable Minister institute an enquiry?

آنریبل راجکماری امرت کور : میں اس کیس کے بارے میں دریافت کرونگی - لیکن میں یہ کہنا چاہتی ہوں کہ بیڈسور ہمیشہ الغرضی کی وجہ سے نہیں ہوتا - بلکہ وہ خاص بیماری کا Symptom بھی ہوسکتا ہے -

The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: I will make enquiries into this case, but I would like to say that bed-sores are not always due to carelessness, but may be symptoms of some particular disease.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: May I know what the position is as between the Health administration of Delhi and the Health Ministry, and whether the Health Ministry contemplate taking over the health administration in view of present conditions in the city?

The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: The health administration of Delhi is under the Delhi Municipality. If it does not improve and Government feel that the administration should be taken over by the centre they will certainly consider the question of taking it.

Shrimati Ammu Swaminadhan: May I know what degree of coordination and cooperation there is between the Health administration of Delhi and the Health Ministry of the Government of India?

The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: I have said that we are in perpetual contact with the health authorities of Delhi.

Shri H. V. Kamath: Is there any ground for the fear that owing to the large influx of refugees into our capital city we might be faced with water scarcity during the ensuing summer season?

The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: Yes, there is very grave danger.

Shri H. V. Kamath: What steps are Government contemplating to meet this threat of water scarcity?

The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: Certain schemes are under consideration and we are appealing to the public to cooperate with us. But the main thing is to lessen the population in Delhi by making arrangements for refugees to go elsewhere.

(b) WRITTEN ANSWERS

NON-ISSUE OF LICENCE TO A WOMAN FOR PLYING HACKNEY CARRIAGE.

1340. *Shrimati G. Durgabai: Will the Honourable Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether a woman is debarred from obtaining a licence for plying a hackney carriage;

(b) if so, for what reasons; and

(c) if not, whether any woman has applied for such a licence and has it been granted?

The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: (a) and (b). Under the Municipal Bye-laws women are not debarred from obtaining licences for plying hackney carriages.

(c) It is understood that no woman has applied for a driving licence.

SURVEY TO STOP WASTAGE OF M. SC. DEGREES AND DOCTORATES IN SCIENCE ON UNSCIENTIFIC OCCUPATIONS

1341. *Shri P. Kunhiraman: Will the Honourable Minister of Defence be pleased to refer to his answer given to starred question No. 613 on 4th March 1948 and state whether, in view of the said answer do Government propose to cause a survey of Scientific talent in the country to be made so that Indian Graduates with M.Sc. degrees and Doctorates in Science are not wasted on unscientific occupations?

The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh: I would refer the Honourable Member to the reply given by my colleague the Honourable Minister of Education to starred question No. 1327 asked a few minutes ago. The point raised by the Honourable Member in this question in so far as it affects the military sphere will be one of the problems which will be examined by the scientific organisation which it is proposed to set up in the Defence Ministry shortly.

CONSTITUTION OF COMMITTEE ON HOMOEOPATHIC SYSTEM OF TREATMENT.

1342. *Shri Upendranath Barman: (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Health be pleased to state whether a committee has been set up to give effect to the resolution on Homoeopathic System of Treatment as promised on the floor of the House on the 17th February, 1948?

(b) If the answer to part (a) above be in the affirmative, what are the names of the members of the committee and how many of them are from medical professions, stating separately whether they are homoeopaths, allopaths, Kabirajes etc?

(c) If the answer to part (a) above be in the negative, do Government propose to state:

(i) the date by which the committee will be formed;

(ii) the number of members of the committee;

(iii) how many of them will be homoeopaths;

(iv) whether the mover of the resolution and the mover of the amendment will be members of the committee; and

(v) the probable date by which the committee will be asked to submit their report?

The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: (a), (b) and (c). No committee has yet been set up. Questions regarding the composition of the committee are under consideration.

HOSPITAL AIDED OR MANAGED BY CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

1343. *Shri Satis Chandra Samanta: Will the Honourable Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) the names and numbers of hospitals (i) aided; and (ii) directly managed by the Central Government;

(b) how many of them are in rural areas; and

(c) the total amount expended for hospitals in rural areas during the years 1946 and 1947 (year by year)?

The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: (a) A statement is placed on the table of the House.

(b) and (c). The Hospitals in the Centrally Administered Areas are all situated in towns. There are dispensaries in the rural areas. Particulars regarding these and the amount spent on them are being collected and will be laid on the table of the House as soon as possible. Government realise that medical facilities so far provided in rural areas are very inadequate and provision has, therefore, been made in this year's budget for the construction of four rural health centres in Delhi and five in Ajmer-Merwara and also for two travelling dispensaries in Ajmer-Merwara.

Statement

showing the names of Hospitals in the Centrally Administered Areas

Serial No.	Name and Location
	DELHI.
	Government
1	Irwin Hospital, New Delhi and its safdarjang Annexe.
2	Hindu Rao Hospital, Delhi.
3	Balak Ram Hospital, Delhi.
4	Police Hospital, Delhi.
5	Silver Jubilee T. B. Hospital, Delhi.
6	Infectious Diseases Hospital, Delhi.

Serial No,	Name and Location	
	Others	
7	Willingdon Hospital, New Delhi.	(Municipal)
8	Willingdon Nursing Home, New Delhi.	(Municipal)
9	Mrs. G. L. Maternity Hospital, Delhi	(Municipal)
10	Lady Hardinge Hospital, New Delhi.	(Government aided)
11	Dr. Shroff's Eye Hospital, Delhi.	(Private)
12	Victoria Zanana Hospital, Delhi	(Private)
13	St. Stephen's Hospital, Delhi	(Private)
	AJMER-MERWARA	
	Government.	
1	Victoria Hospital, Ajmer.	
2	Police Hospital, Ajmer.	
	Others	
3	Beawar Charitable Hospital, Beawar.	(Government aided)
4	Cantonment Hospital, Nasirabad.	(Government aided)
5	Women's Mission Hospital, Ajmer.	(Private)
6	Women's Mission Hospital, Nasirabad.	(Private)
7	St. Francis Nursing Home, Ajmer.	(Private)
	Coorg.	
1	Civil Hospital, Mercara.	(Government)
2	Civil Hospital, Virajpet.	(Government)

INDIAN FOREIGN EXCHANGE BANK BRANCHES IN WORLD'S PRINCIPAL TRADING CENTRES

1344. *Shri S. V. Krishnamurthy Rao: (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Finance be pleased to state whether any of the Indian Banking Companies have foreign exchange banking branches in the principal trading centres of the world?

(b) If so, how many and in what places?

(c) What steps do Government propose to take to meet the needs of Indian foreign trade?

The Honourable Shri R. K. Shanmukham Chetty: (a) Yes.

(b) There are in all 30 branches of Indian banks abroad. I place on the table of the House a statement giving their exact location.

(c) Government have already taken steps to help Indian banks to play their legitimate part in the exchange field by providing full facilities to all deserving banks actively to participate in the foreign trade of the country. Whilst Government would naturally welcome any move by authorised Indian banks to increase their share in this business, they feel that the facilities at present available, through the operation of foreign banks, are adequate to meet the needs of India's foreign trade. The establishment of branches, I might note, has no direct bearing on the finance of foreign trade, which, in certain circumstances, may be more economically handled by Indian banks through foreign correspondents.

Statement

of Foreign Branches of Indian Banking companies

	Name of Indian Bank	Branch offices	
1	Bank of India	London	(1)
2	Imperial Bank of India	London	(1)
		Rangoon	(1)
		Colombo	(1)
3	Exchange Bank of India & Africa.	London	(1)
		Colombo	(2)
		Jaffna	(1)
		Darrus-Salam	(1)
		Mombasa	(1)
		Jinja	(1)
		Kampala	(1)
		Moshi	(1)
		Nairobi	(1)
		Aden	(1)
4	Indian Bank	Colombo	(1)
		Singapore	(1)
		Kulalampur	(1)
		Penang	(1)
5	Indian Overseas Bank	Rangoon	(1)
		Colombo	(1)
		Singapore	(1)
		Bangkok	(1)
		Kulalampur	(1)
		Malacca	(1)
		Ipoh	(1)
		Penang	(1)
6	Punjab National Bank	Rangoon	(1)
7	United Commercial Bank	Rangoon	(1)
[8	Central Bank	Rangoon	(1)

NOTE.—Figures in brackets indicate the number of branches.

REPAIR OF RAWSIAB AERODROME AND IMPROVEMENT OF MILITARY TRAINING CENTRE AT JORHAT, ASSAM

1345. *Shri Kuladhar Chaliha: (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Defence be pleased to state whether the aerodrome at Rawsiab (Jorhat, Assam) is going to be repaired and put to use for civil and military purposes?

(b) Are Government aware that the aerodrome served as a base airport during the last war to check the enemy advance from Imphal to other places?

(c) Do Government propose to have an aviation Engineering School at Jorhat and improve the present military training centre (Jorhat), in view of the conditions prevailing at present and also to train ground engineers?

The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh: (a) It is intended to develop the aerodrome at Jorhat for the purpose of civil air transport.

(b) Yes.

(c) Government have no such proposal under consideration.

COMMISSION FOR AGENTS SELLING NATIONAL SAVINGS CERTIFICATES

1346. *Shri Jaspat Roy Kapoor: Will the Honourable Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) what is the amount of commission allowed by Government to agents for the sale of National Savings Certificates;

(b) whether Government are aware that many such agents are given credit for even direct sales of the certificates at the Post Offices which means loss to the Government; and

(c) whether Government propose to prohibit the appointment of any near relatives of Postal employees as agents for the sale of these certificates?

The Honourable Shri R. K. Shanmukham Chetty: (a) 2½ per cent.

(b) Government have no information.

(c) The suggestion will be borne in mind in the forthcoming reorganisation of the Small Savings Movement.

RESEARCH INSTITUTIONS IN DELHI

1347. *Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: Will the Honourable Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Research Institutions in Delhi;

(b) the names and the number of new Institutions like the Central College of Agriculture that are proposed to be started within the next three years; and

(c) whether Government propose to consider the desirability of starting these Institutions in the rest of India?

The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad: (a) The names of Research Institutions apart from teaching Institutions like the Delhi University are: (1) Laboratories of the Director Scientific and Industrial Research temporarily located in Delhi University, (2) Malaria Institute of India, (3) Indian Agricultural Research Institute, and (4) Institute of fruit technology.

(b) (i) The names and number of Research Institutions proposed to be started: (1) The National Physical Laboratory (C.S.I.R.), (2) Road Research Station (C.S.I.R.), and (3) Sir Shri Ram Industrial Research Institute.

(ii) The following Institutions have been established: (1) Central College of Agriculture, and (2) Central Training Institute for men and women.

(c) The Government have already considered and in fact have decided to locate elsewhere many of the important Central Government Institutions such as: (1) National Chemical Laboratory (Poona), (2) Fuel Research Institution (Dhanbad), (3) Class and Ceramics Research Institution (Calcutta), (4) National Metallurgical Laboratory (Jamshedpur), (5) Building Research Unit (Roorkee), (6) Leather Technology Research Institution (Madras), (7) Electro Chemical Laboratory (Madras), (8) Eastern Higher Technical Institution (Hijli), and (9) Western Higher Technical Institution (Bombay).

SCHEDULED CASTE STIPENDS FOR TECHNICAL AND SCIENCE COLLEGE STUDENTS

1347-A. *Shri Lakshminarayan Sahu: (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Education be pleased to state on what date the Scheduled Caste stipends for technical and science college students were distributed for the year 1947-48?

(b) How many of these stipendiaries were last year scholarship holders and how many of them got it this year for the first time?

(c) Were they not distributed this year much later than last year and if so, by how many months? What was the last date for receiving the application?

The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad: (a) The actual distribution of stipends started from the 13th of January, 1948, and 229, 203 and 137 stipends were paid in the months of January, February and March respectively.

(b) Out of the total number of 569 214 are last year's scholarship-holders and 355 students have received scholarships for the first time this year.

(c) It is true that the scholarships were sanctioned three months later this year than last year, but the actual distribution of the scholarship amount did not take place much later this year than last year, because payments are now made through Bank drafts directly instead of through the Accountant General Central Revenues to the Provincial Accountants General and local treasuries, a procedure which was followed till last year and involved considerable delay. The delay in sanctioning the scholarships this year was due to the fact that the financial provision for this scheme which was meant for the whole of India had to be reviewed after the partition of the country and the refixing of the necessary grant for the scheme necessarily involved some delay.

The last date for receiving applications was 15th July, 1947.

LEAKAGE OF INFORMATION *re* FORWARD TRADING BANK TRANSFERS ETC. WITH PRESIDENT, BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

1347-B. *Pandit Hirday Nath Kunzru: (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Finance be pleased to state whether it is a fact that some officers of the Government of India discussed proposals relating to the prohibition of forward trading, carry forward facilities and blank transfers with the President of the Bombay Stock Exchange on the 1st January, 1948?

(b) Are Government aware that it was alleged in the "Free Press Journal" dated the 3rd January 1948 that this information was disclosed to certain stock-brokers by an officer of the Government of India who is in constant touch with them?

(c) Are Government aware that the President of the Bombay Stock Exchange is reported to have said at a meeting of brokers that Government should make an enquiry as to how the information referred to above leaked out?

(d) Have Government held an enquiry into the matter?

(e) If so, what was its result?

(f) If no enquiry has been held, do Government propose to take steps to enquire into the matter and inform the public of its result?

The Honourable Shri R. K. Shanmukham Chetty: (a) Yes with the President and some prominent brokers.

(b) The information was not given out to a stock-broker but to a correspondent of a newspaper by one of the officers who attended the discussion with the President of the Bombay Stock Exchange.

(c) Government have seen reports to that effect.

(d), (e) and (f). On making an enquiry Government found that the officer who gave information to the press correspondent did so in the belief that unless information was available to the public at large a few people who had information of the discussion might use it to their own advantage. Government consider that the proper course would have been to issue an official statement about these discussions. It was an error of judgment to have given information informally to a press correspondent, but Government have no reason to believe that he had any ulterior motive in giving out the information which was also made available to the public.

UNSTARRED QUESTION AND ANSWER

Object of Scientific Man-Power Committee

8. Shri Lakshminarayan Sahu: Will the Honourable Minister of Education be pleased to state what is the object of the Scientific Man-power Committee?

The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad: The objects of the Scientific Man-Power Committee are:

(1) To assess the requirements for different grades of scientific and technical manpower, taking a comprehensive view over a period of the next ten years, of the needs of Government (Civil and Defence), of teaching and research and of industry, agriculture, transport, medicine and other fields dependent on the use of scientific and technical manpower;

(2) To make recommendations regarding action to be taken during the next five years to meet these requirements, in particular with reference to:

(i) the immediate improvement and expansion of facilities for scientific and technical training in Indian Universities and special Institutions,

(ii) training overseas in scientific and technical subjects,

(iii) the promotion and development of scientific and technical research,

(iv) the utilisation of scientific and technical manpower, and

(v) the maintenance of a register of scientific and technical personnel to facilitate their utilisation to the best advantage.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Punishment to Personnel of Indian Signal Corps, Jubbulpore

Ch. Ranbir Singh: (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Defence be pleased to state whether it is a fact that some personnel of Indian Signal Corps, Battalion No. 2, stationed at Jubbulpore, took part in the protest meeting held on the 27th February, 1946 against the rule of Britain in Jubbulpore City?

(b) Is it also a fact that several of these men were discharged from the military service and were deprived of war gratuity, deferred pay and Provident Fund etc.?

(c) Is it also a fact that an entry was made in their discharge certificates declaring them unfit for future Government service?

(d) If so, do Government propose to remove the restriction on their entry in Government service and order the payment to them of the arrears of pay and gratuities etc.?

The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh: (a) There was no organized protest meeting against British rule on 27th February 1946 in Jubbulpore. There was, however, an organized mutiny by certain Indian Signal Corps personnel on the grounds of their domestic military grievances. These were Insufficient food, Bad rations *e.g.*, atta and gur, Badly cooked food, ever-crowding, Lack of amenities and welfare arrangements, and Slow demobilisation.

(b) Of the mutineers:—17 men were court-martialled and dismissed, 27 dismissed administratively, and 62 discharged. Those dismissed forfeited gratuity, deferred pay etc. as is the case with all dismissals.

(c) Those dismissed are ineligible for Government service. Those discharged had their characters rated as "indifferent".

(d) No, Sir.

GOVERNMENT AID FOR HARIJAN WELFARE.

Seth Govinddas: Will the Honourable Minister of Health be pleassed to make a statement regarding the steps which the Government of India and Provincial Government are taking with respect to Harijan Welfare, consequent upon the Resolution moved by Shri V. I. Muniswami Pillai on the 27th November, 1947, regarding earmarking funds for Harijan Welfare and adopted by the House on the 2nd December, 1947 with the amendment moved by me?

The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: A statement showing the details is laid down on the table of the House.

Statement

Summary of the various Measures taken by the Central and Provincianl Government in connection with the amelioration of the conditions of the Scheduled Castes.

Name of Province	Measures taken or proposed to be taken.	Budget Provision, if any made for the purpose.
(1) Assam	Untouchability does not exist in Assam in the form in which it does in some other Provinces. In all places Harijans are admitted into the temples and places of worship. There are of course Harijians who are employed in connection with the sanitation of the towns. They are drawn from Bihar. The Provincial Government have asked local bodies to prepare housing schemes for them and have assured them of financial assistance.	No budget provision for 1948-49 has been made.
(2) East Punjab	The East Punjab Government have set up a Harijan welfare Board. A meeting of the Board was held on the 29th December, 1947 and a scheme preparod by the Hon'ble Minister for Labour and Excise for the uplift of Harijans was considered and its broad outlines adopted the salient features of the scheme are (i) Educational uplift of Harijans, (ii) Economic betterment of certain Sections of the Harijans especially shomakers and weavers, (iii) Improvement in the living conditions of sweepers living in towns and (iv) General welfare work amongst the Harijans. It has been proposed	A budget provision of Rs. 8 lakhs has been made for 1948-49. This is to be supplemented year by year to bring the total up to Rs. 10 lakhs.

Name of Province	Measures taken or propose to be taken	Budget Provison if any made for the purpose.
	that full fee concession to the Harijans in all stages of educations should be given. The scheme is to be continued for a period of 10 years. The scheme envisages the grant of sholarships and provision of hostel accommodations to Harijans students. For the welfare of the artisan class the formation of Co-operative Societies is proposed. Model house building societies on hire purchase system is also a part of the scheme. All public wells are to be thrown open to Harijans. New wells are propose to be sunk for them where there are no public wells. Formation of Panchayats for Harijan uplift work is also proposed. The Harijan Welfare Board have decided to approach the Government of India for binancial help upto the extent of Rs. 1 crore, either in lump sum or Rs. 10 lakhs per annum for 10 years. Bills for the removal of social and economic disbilities of the Harijans are also under the consideration of the Provincial Government.	
3 Bombay	The Bombay Harijans (Removal of social Disabilities) Act., 1946 and the Bombay Harijan Temple Entry Act, 1947, applicable in the Province of Bombay are designed to remove the Social disabilities of Harijans including entry into places of workship. The entire Government machinery is employed in the administration of these measures and special instructions have been issued to officers. There are a number of private organisations in the Province which are doing work for the amelioration of the conditions of Scheduled Castes and other backward classes. The Provincial Government give substantial grants to such bodies and the amounts are being increased. They have now framed schemes for the amelioration of the conditions of backward classes as a whole rather than of Harijans in particular. A sum of Rs. 1 crore has been earmarked for these schemes during the first five years periods of Post War Reconstruction. It is proposed to spend the amount as follows : 1. Education and Social — . 40 lakhs 2. Medical . . . . . 10 lakhs. 3. Public Health . . . 15 laks. 4. Agriculture and Rural Development and Cooperation of Cottage Industries . . . . 35 lakhs. Education at all stages, primary secondary and college has been made free for all backward classes students for a period of 5 years. The number of scholarships for these students have been increased. Slum clearance and Housing schemes both Co-operative and Individual are part of the ameliorative measures. No separate provision for water supply to Harijans has been made as the provincial water Supply Scheme is fairly universal and Harijans are treated in the same way as others.	Rs. 1 corer earmarked for the first five year period of post War Reconstruction. Rs. 300, provided for slum clearance and housing. A sum of Rs. 23,53,000 sanctioned for educational facilities during 1947-48.
4. Bihar.	The Government of Bihar have started Co-Operative Societies for Harijan welfare and individual loans are also sanctioned. A welfare	

Name of Province	Measures taken or proposed to be taken	Budget Provision, if any, made for the purpose
Bihar (Contd).	Department to deal with welfare measures has been constituted Divisional welfare Officers and Distt. Welfare Officers are appointed to coordinate work and to executes the welfare schemes. No law for the removal of untouchabillty is in force but the Provincial Govt. are collecting information from other Provincial Govts. The Harijan Sevak Sangh is given grants by the Government to educate Harijans in hygienic living. Harijans students are encouraged by scholarships, provinsion of hostel accommodation and other facilities. Primary education is free. Reduced fees are charged in Middle and High Schools. Almost every college student is expcted to get a scholarship. About 100 post-graduate and college scholarships of the value of Rs. 30 each have been sanctioned.	Rs 3.18,000 and odd provided in the budget for 1948-49. A provinsion of Rs. 4½ lakhs was made during 1947-48.
5. West Bengl	A bill for the removal of untouchability is under the consideration of the Provincial Legislature. The Provincial Government's uplift schemes will include all the backward classes and not Harijans only.	Information not available at present.
6. Orissa.	The Jagannath Temple has been opened to Harijans and this virtually means a death blow to untouchability. Scheduled Caste and hill tribe students are being given scholarships. It is also proposed that those of them who are sent up for the various University Examinations should be helped to pay their examination fees. Funds for this purpose have been provided in the budget. The Backward Classes Advisory Board has approved a comprehensive scheme for the education and uplift of backward classes and accordingly two residential schools of "Ashram" type have been opened. During the current year it is proposed to open six more schools at a cost of Rs, 1,27,000. In order to remove illiteracy 40 Sevashrams have been opened at a cost of Rs, 22, 600 and there is a proposal to start 100 more during the current year at a cost of Rs, 1,12, 000. A hostel for tribal grils has been opened at a cost of Rs 22,000.	
7. United Provinces.	The Government of the United Provinces issued in 1937 some orders regarding removal of disabilities of Harijans, but the orders were not strictly enforced during the Advisers regime. In 1947 the Provincial Government issued fresh orders regarding "begar" emphasising the need for launching prosecutions against those exacting "begar". The Provincial Government also enacted in the same year the U. P. Removal of Social Diasbilities Act, which entitles the Scheduled Castes to the unrestricted enjoyment of civil rights. The Provincial Government have set up a Provincial Board which will advise them on all matters affecting the interests of Harijans and will also coordinate all schemes and activities directed toward their uplift. The Premier is the	The total provision for uplift of Harijans amounts to Rs. 18·87 lakhs (Rs. 6 lakhs for the Harijans Sahayak Deptt., about Rs. 10,72,000 for education and Rs. 1 lakh for the improvement of houses etc.). A sum of Rs. 3,44,900 has been budgetted for the Reclamation Deptt.

Name of Province	Measures taken or proposed to be taken	Budget Provision, if any, made for the purpose.
	Chairman of the Board. A Harijans Sahayak Deptt. has also been set up in the Province, the aim of which will be the uplift of the Harijans through education, development, better sense of living, co-operation and technical training. District organisations have also been set up to see that the provisions of the Removal of Social Disabilities Act, are implemented. Conferences are arranged by the District organisations to popularise Government's development schemes. Publicity and propaganda directed towards the removal of pravailing social evils are done through posters and pamphlets etc. Harijan youth are given technical training in various subjects such as tanning, masonry, pottery etc. Govt., propose sepcifically to take up the work of training them as masons for building model *Kachcha* houses. Financial help is provided to social institutions interested in Harijan development work. Liberal educational facilities are provided to the Harijans. Aid is given to Sheduled Caste institutions. Vocational training has been encouraged. Stipends and scholarships are granted. Harijans are able to get education free all through from the primary to the university stage. Hostel facilities are provided. A scheme for the education of aboriginal tribes has also been launched in some parts of the Province. Provision is also made for co-operative work among the Harijans. Grants are made for the improvement of the housing conditions of 'depressed' classes.	
	A good deal of reclamation work is also done in the province. There are at present 6 settlements in the Province run by Govt. and private bodies. Tailoring, weaving and shoemaking is done in some of the settlements. The work of the reformation of criminal tribes is carried on through panchayats and establishment of colonies.	A total sum of Rs. 44,41,500 has been provided in budget for 1948-49 for ameliorative measures in respect of all communitees eligible for help by the Labour Deptt. of whom Harijans from the bulk.
Madras.	The Provincial Govt. have put on the Statute Book the Madras Removal of Civil disabilities Act and the Madras Temple Entry Authorisation Act of 1947, which have gone a long way in removing the social disabilities of the Harijans. Harijans have now equal rights of access with members of other castes and communities among Hindus to all Hindu temples and places of public resort such as educational institutions, streams, rivers, public wells, tanks, pathways and hotels etc. Offences against the Acts referrred to are congnizable and punishable with imprisonment.	A sum of Rs. one crore has been set apart for Harijan uplift work.
	A sum of Rs. one crore has been set apart by the Provincial Government for expenditure on the uplift of Harijans and for the removal of their general disabilities. The details of the scheme on which this sum of Rs. one crore will be spent are being worked out by the Provincial Harijan Welfare Committee. The Committee will also frame a five year plan for Harijan development in all directions such as providing free house sites, wells, sanitation and education etc.	

Name of province	Measures tanke or propose to be tanke	Budget Provison if any made for the purpose.
	Special schools have been opened to meet the needs of the Harijans in certain localities. Scholarships are granted to students from Primary to university classes. Industrial scholarships are also awarded by the Commissioner of Labour. Fee concessions in full and half are granted to the boys and girls in primary and secondary school courses. Hostels for Harijan students are maintained and subsidized by the Labour Department. Boarding grants are sanctioned to pupils of the eligible communities. Recurring grants are given to private institutions engaged in social and economic advancement of the Harijans. Private lands are acquired for the purpose of providing house sites for the eligible communities, wherever necessary, for the purpose of relieving congestion. Government bear half the cost of acquisition subject to certain conditions. Collectors of Districts are empowered to sanction expenditure upto a certain limit or measures connected with the welfare of Harijans such as construction of wells, pathways, latrines etc. As an experimental measure Harijan colonies at some places have been set up. Co-operative Societies have been organised which have worked for the benefit of Harijans for purposes of obtaining loans etc. and also for settling them in colonies by grants of suitable lands. To associate non-officials with Government a Provincial Advisory Board and District Committees have been constituted.	
	The Provincial Government have o taken certain special steps to improve the eco mic conditions of the Harijans by a system of granting licences to suitable Harijans to deal in iron and steel, paper yarns, foodstuffs, firewood and other controlled articles after relaxing some of the rules relating to the grant of such licences.	
	In the matter of recruitment to public Services under the Provincial Government 2 out of every 14 appointments are allcated to Harijans in the Provincial and Subordinate services to which recruitment is made on communal basis.	
Centrally administered areas	Government is pledged to the adoption of all necessary measures so that the curse of untouchability shall be eliminated from this land. The Provisions of the Bombay Harijans (Removal of Social Disabilities) Act, 1946 and the Madras Temple Entry authorisation Act, 1947 have been extended to Delhi the provisions of the United Provinces Removal of Social Disabilities Act 1947 to Ajmer-Merwara. In the Centrally administered areas the Harijans do not suffer so much from social disabilities. They are eligible for houses for living wherever they want, for drinking waterfrom wherever they like and could get admittance to any educational institution.	

Name of province	Measures taken or propose to be taken	Budget provison if any made for the purpose.
	Government are aware of the housing needs of the poor sections of the community and of the necessity to provide wells where there is no purewater available and will do everything in their power to supply these needs.	
	With regard to educational facilities, the Government of India have been spending Rs. 3 lakhs yearly from 1944-45 under the Scheduled Castes Scholarships Scheme (administered by the Ministry of Education). 888 scholarships were awarded during the first three years of the scheme. During 1947-48 scholarships to 590 scholars have been awarded and a total sum of Rs, 11,58,000 has been spent so far. In addition, 22 overseas scholarships were sanctioned in the year 1945-46 for Harijan students.	
	The Government of India have recently sanctioned the payment to the Ajmer Municipality of a total sum of Rs, 3,05,000 (in the form of grant-in-aid and loan) for the execution of a Sewage Disposal Scheme which will work till the main water supply and sewage scheme for Ajmer is executed. The Scheme while it will improve the sanitary condition of the town gererally will be of social benefit to the Sweepers employed by the Municipality as it will do away with the present extremely unsatisfactory method of sewage disposal which involves physical handling of sewage by the sweepers.	
	Many sweepers employed in Government Offices are at present paid from "Contingencies" and are not eligible for certain concessions regarding leave and pension to which regular Government employees are eligible. The question making such workers part of the regular establishment is under consideration.	

STATEMENT *RE* FORMATION OF TERRITORIAL ARMY, RESTORATION OF FORFEITED PENSIONS, AND APPOINTMENT OF AN INDIAN AS COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Mr. Speaker: The Honourable the Defence Minister will make his statement.

The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh (Minister for Defence):

The formation of the Territorial Army.

There has been a persistent demand in this House and outside in the country for imparting military training to young men. In a free country this demand is natural and our people are justified in their concern for securing and preserving our hard-earned freedom. This explains the popular demand for military training and as I indicated in an earlier speech, the Government realise the force of this demand and have given this matter careful attention for the last few months.

There were two main reasons why we could not proceed with the scheme of this Force sooner than now. First, we needed well-trained and first class Officers for training purposes—for, obviously, if we employed inferior or incompetent men, the Force would be of little use. Secondly, we did not wish to throw additional burden on the tax-payer and wanted to start the scheme simultaneously with the demobilisation of the present Army. Although the difficulty of getting trained officers is more acute today than before, on weighing the problems afresh and in view of the wider issues involved, the Government have come to the conclusion that the scheme of the Territorial Force should be implemented without delay. They hope that the proposed Territorial Force along with the scheme of the National Cadet Corps will go a long way to meet the public demand.

I should like to indicate the broad features of the scheme for the information of the House:

The role of this force would be (1) primarily to form a second-line to the regular army in the event of a national emergency, in other words, to provide additional units and formations to reinforce the regular army immediately an emergency arises, (2) in a national emergency to take on internal defence duties and relieve thereby the regular army of this responsibility, (3) to be responsible for anti-aircraft and coast defence and above all (4) to give the youth of India an opportunity of receiving part time military training so that, in an emergency, they would be capable of bearing arms for the country.

The Territorial Force will be composed of combatant technical and administrative units to form a balanced force. It is always difficult to raise technical units quickly and therefore emphasis is being laid on the raising of such units. For example, it has been decided that volunteers from he staff of the Railways, Posts and Telegraphs and Port Trusts should be formed into units for the operation of such services in the event of an emergency. The responsibility for anti-aircraft and coastal defence is generally undertaken in other countries by the non-regular army and on that analogy it has been decided that in India the Territorial Army should take on this responsibility.

In its final picture, the Territorial Army would be officered mostly by Officers with Territorial Army commission, but at this stage at the start, it will be necessary to post officers of the regular army for the raising and the training of the units of the Territorial Army. The period of training and the terms of service are being worked out in detail. The broad idea is that every individual joining the Territorial Army should be required to undergo a period of intensive continuous training for a month or two every year and a certain number of drills each month. The age of entry would be so determined as to enable any able-bodied person who so wishes to join the Force.

The total strength of the Territorial Force for the present is envisaged at approximately 1,30,000 and it will be raised and maintained on a zonal basis. The tentative plan is to divide the country into 8 zones, zone 1 comprising Eastern Punjab, East Punjab States, Rajputana including Delhi Province; Zone 2 United Provinces; Zone 3 Central Provinces and Eastern States; Zone 4 Bombay and Kathiawar; Zone 5 Madras including Mysore and Travancore; Zone 6 Bihar and Orissa; Zone 7 West Bengal including Cooch Bihar; Zone 8 Assam including Tripura and Manipur. These zones correspond more or less to our present Area Commands.

It is hoped that it will be possible to raise all the non-Technical units including the infantry battalions, the Railway and Port Units and a number of other technical units, included in the plan, within one year. As the House will appreciate, the progress of this scheme will depend on the availability of instructors and equipment. The Honourable Members can rest assured that evey effort will be made to implement the scheme with utmost

[Sardar Baldev Singh]

expedition. I am glad to say that we have already got started and an Officer of Brigadier's Rank has been appointed the Director, Territorial Forces in the Defence Ministry. He will go ahead immediately in laying the foundations of the Force and begin building it up as fast as circumstances permit.

Restoration of Pensions of ex-military pensioners forfeited on political grounds.

The Ministry of Defence have had under consideration the question of restoration of the pensions of ex-Military Pensioners forfeited on political grounds. I promised to inform the House of Government's decision during this Session. The position is as follows:

The rules regulating grant of military pensions provide that an Indian Military Pensioner convicted of a serious crime or who is guilty of grave misconduct of a political nature shall be liable to have his pension withheld or suspended in full or in part. In November 1924, for the first time, instructions were issued to District (now Area) Commanders to enforce these orders and the power to withhold or forfeit pensions was delegated to them. A number of pensions payable to persons who participated in such movements since 1919 were forfeited under these instructions.

The instructions in force provide for the restoration of these pensions "In consultation with the local Government or Administration concerned" on application by the pensioner and on his giving an undertaking of future good conduct. In case of pensioners sentenced to imprisonment, action could only be taken on the pensioner's application after release and the pension is not payable for the period of imprisonment.

The Government have now decided that all these pensions should be restored with retrospective effect from the date they were forfeited and that there should not be any necessity to consult the local authorities before restoration is ordered.

These orders will quite naturally, apply only to those who are domiciled in India and those who have migrated from Pakistan to India as a result of the Division.

Progress of Nationalisation

At a Press Conference in December 1947 I gave an outline of the programme and pace of nationalisation as planned at the time. I am glad to inform the House that except for a small variation in regard to few individual appointments, we have been able to keep to the programme. We will need for some time the services of some British Officers and their number will be about 300. All these Officers will be employed mostly in instructional establishments, technical arms and a few on the staff and as advisers. Their number will be reduced as and when Indian Officers become available.

On the 15th August 1947 only half a dozen of the Brigade and Sub-Area Commands were held by Indians and there was no Indian Officer Commanding a Division, an Area or any of the Army Commands. The position today is that all the Battalion and Regimental Commands are held by Indians except the Command of three Regimental Training Centres which is held by British Officers. The three Army Commands, all Divisional Commands, Area Commands, Sub-Area Commands and Brigade Commands are or will before the end of this month be held by Indian Officers.

In the Navy and in the Air Force also it has been possible for us to keep the programme of nationalisation. For example the plan was that out of a total cadre of 620 commissioned and 209 warrant officers, 60 commissioned and 70 warrant officers only would be British. This programme has been adhered to.

In one important respect however, Government have found it necessary to depart from the programme. It was hoped that by the 1st April 1948 it would be possible to appoint an Indian Officer as the Commander-in-Chief of the Indian Army and that then, General Bucher, the present Commander-in-Chief would become the Senior Adviser.

Due to the rapid progress of nationalisation during the short period of few months, Indian Officers have been called upon to hold charge of important positions which many of them ordinarily could not have held. In these positions they have had to shoulder heavy responsibilities, in many instances without adequate experience. To their credit I must say that they have proved themselves remarkably able and competent. The enthusiasm with which they undertook new and big tasks was phenomenal. The House will, I am sure, be glad to know this. The changes have been so many—so rapid—and conditions in the country so abnormal—that the situation was not as it was expected to be. We have excellent stuff in our Indian Officers. Their zeal and capacity for work is unbounded. But they do need the opportunity of more experience and after very careful consideration of every aspect of the situation, the Government have decided that it would be in the best interests of the country generally and of the Army, in particular, to retain for some time longer the services of General Bucher, as Commander-in-Chief.

ELECTION TO STANDING COMMITTEE FOR MINISTRY OF FOOD.

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram (Minister for Food and Agriculture): Sir, I beg to move:

"That this Assembly do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Honourable the Speaker may direct, one member to serve on the Standing Committee for the Ministry of Food, until the end of the financial year 1948-49, *vice* Mr. M. R. Masani, resigned."

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That this Assembly do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Honourable the Speaker may direct, one member to serve on the Standing Committee for the Ministry of Food, until the end of the financial year 1948-49, *vice* Mr. M. R. Masani, resigned."

Prof. N. G. Ranga (Madras: General): I am sorry that this Committee has not been able to meet during the session. Some of members of the Committee are as much to blame as the Minister or the Ministry concerned. Therefore I do not apportion the blame but I sincerely hope that at least.....

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: The Committee has met. In fact I invited the Committee on Agriculture to meet at the same time.

Prof. N. G. Ranga: I wish to congratulate the Honourable Minister upon the very reassuring statement which he made the other day about the food situation in the country and I hope the Food Committee will soon be convened again, if it is possible, before we disperse after the session.

Mr. R. K. Sidhva (C.P. and Berar: General): Sir, I am a member of the Food Committee. I might mention that the Committee met and there were only two persons present and the meeting was adjourned. There was no quorum necessary. Prof. Ranga was not there. At the second meeting only three persons were present and Prof. Ranga was not there. I do wish that members will take more interest.

12 NOON

Prof. N. G. Ranga: I wish to apologise to the Hou-

Mr. Speaker: The number of members of committees does require serious consideration. That is all I can say.

The question is:

"That this Assembly do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Honourable the Speaker may direct, one member to serve on the Standing Committee for the Ministry of Food, until the end of the financial year 1948-49, *vice* Mr. M. R. Masani, resigned."

The motion was adopted.

ELECTION TO STANDING COMMITTEE FOR MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND SUPPLY.

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee (Minister for Industry and Supply): Sir, I move:

"That this Assembly do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Honourable the Speaker may direct, one non-official member to serve on the Standing Advisory Committee to advise on subjects with which the Ministry of Industry and Supplies is concerned, during the unexpired portion of the current financial year, *vice* Mr. M. R. Masani, resigned."

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That this Assembly do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Honourable the Speaker may direct, one non-official member to serve on the Standing Advisory Committee to advise on subjects with which the Ministry of Industry and Supply is concerned, during the unexpired portion of the current financial year *vice* Mr. M. R. Masani, resigned."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Speaker: I have to inform the Honourable members that for the purpose of election of a member to each of the Standing Committees for the Ministries of Food and Industry and Supply, the Notice Office will remain open upto 3 P.M. today and that the election if necessary will be held on Friday, the 9th April, 1948. The elections by means of the single transferable vote will be held in the Assistant Secretary's room (No. 21) in the Council House, between the hours 10-30 A.M. and 1 P.M.

ESTATE DUTY BILL

Shri Satyanarain Sinha (Bihar: General): Sir, I move:

"That the name of Shri Biswanath Das be added to the Select Committee on the Bill to provide for the levy and collection of an estate duty in the provinces of India."

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the name of Shri Biswanath Das be added to the Select Committee on the Bill to provide for the levy and collection of an estate duty in the provinces of India."

The motion was adopted.

INDIAN LAC CESS (AMENDMENT) BILL

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram (Minister for Food and Agriculture): Sir, I move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Indian Lac Cess Act, 1930, be taken into consideration."

Sir, I do not propose to take much time of the House in explaining the single section Bill which is now before the House. The Bill is intended to amend one of the sections of the existing Indian Lac Cess Act. This Act was last amended in 1936. The particular section which is now under amendment enables the levying of an export duty of 7 annas per maund of lac and 5 annas per maund of refuse lac which is exported outside the country. The export duty is thus paid by the outside purchaser. The intention was to create a fund out of which to assist all measures for improving the cultivation of lac in this country and also improving methods of using that lac for various industries. The fund was usually about 4 lakhs a year. During the war on account of

various reasons the export of lac in that quantity was not possible and so the income from this export duty began to decline and for current expenses (which also were round about 4 lakhs) we had to draw upon the reserves which amounted only to 9 lakhs. In the course of time the reserves fell to about 2 lakhs. On the other hand, when the duty was imposed 7 annas per maund worked out to about 2 per cent. of the value of the lac exported. In the interval the value of lac has risen and the duty of 7 annas per maund now works out to a little more than half a per cent. of the value. It has therefore been desired that with a view to make up the loss of our reserves, to aid measures for increasing the cultivation of lac, to assist the use of lac for further industrial purposes, to carry on more intensive research, and to do more propaganda of the results of such research, we should have more funds. It has hence been proposed to increase the duty from seven annas to fourteen annas. on lac and five annas to ten annas on refuse lac. Even at this rate it works out to 1·2 per cent. of the value of lac whereas when originally we had seven annas it came to 2 per cent. of the value of lac. The main purpose of the Bill is to enable us to have more funds for carrying on better a programme for the improvement of cultivation and development of the industrial uses of lac.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari (Madras: General): There are one or two points on which I would like to have clarification from the Honourable Minister. In the first place will he tell us what the work of the Committee is, and secondly how we are placed in regard to the world market so far as the supply of lac is concerned—whether we have a monopoly, whether any increase in price will affect our export.

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: We have complete control with regard to marketing and there is nothing to prevent us from deciding where we market and how we market it.

On the point of monopoly, we have more or less a monopoly because India is the main producer of lac.

As regards the work of the Committee, the Committee has been carrying on research at the Research Institute in Bihar and the purpose of the research is to utilise lac for various industries—paints, varnishes, sealing wax—and certain other industrial uses which may be of value from the point of Defence also. We propose to go now deeper in the research, work.

Pandit Lakshmi Kanta Maitra (West Bengal: General): What is the production of lac?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: It is round about 10 to 12 lakh maunds. It varies from year to year. Sometimes it is 16 lakh maunds.

Pandit Lakshmi Kanta Maitra: And how much is exported?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: That depends on the demand.

Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar (Madras: General): What is the local demand?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: The exports used to be 8 to 12 lakh maunds before the war. During the war it fell to 2 to 7 lakh maunds.

Mr. R. K. Sidhva (C. P. and Berar: General): I want to know two things, firstly whether the increase in the export duty will affect our export, and secondly I want to know what the Reserve Fund at present is.

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: The Reserve Fund is about Rs. 5 lakhs. It is not expected that the rise in export, duty will affect exports because we practically hold the monopoly so far as lac is concerned.

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the Bil further to amend the Indian Lac Cess Act, 1930, be taken into consideration."

Shri Ramnarayan Singh (Bihar: General): Sir, I come from an area where lac is largely produced and manufactured. I am also a small lac producer. I have been in the Assembly for a very long time and have heard of this Lac Research Institute also for very long. But my experience is that in the British days sometimes Departments were created and maintained for necessity, and in some cases some Departments were created and treated something like a pinjarapole where people are being maintained out of generosity of the Government. Sir, the Honourable Minister will say, and I request him to say, what the achievement of this Lac Research Institute for the last 25 years is. I have seen sometimes the lac price has gone very very high, and sometimes it is very very low. I cannot say the Institute controls the price, although we have a monopoly in this trade.

As regards lac cultivation also, sometimes it is a total failure and sometimes there is ample production. I have not seen what the use of this Lac Research Institute is. I have never seen any propaganda on behalf of the Lac Research Institute, nor have I seen any propaganda which has been of any use either to the lac producer or to the lac manufacturer. I think these things ought to be clarified and the necessity of this Lac Research Institute fully established.

I am not going to oppose the Bill because it has to be passed and it will be passed. I do not consider it necessary that I should oppose it. But I want to know—and I think the House also, as it appears, is anxious to know—anything and everything as regards the necessity of this Lac Research Institute.

Shri Kuladhar Chaliha (Assam: General): Sir, I shall try to be short and if possible sweet though it is not possible on account of the various objections raised by my honourable friend Mr. Ramnarayan Singh. Indeed I come from a place where lac is produced, in the hills generally, but I have never heard of any activity of the Lac Research Institute for which money is being asked. We oppose really and oppose strongly the Bill which seeks to raise the duty from 7 annas to 14 annas because the Honourable Minister has not even given any justification for the proposed enhancement. What is the benefit that we have derived in Assam from the Lac Cess Committee? Lac is produced generally by our hill tribes and they suffer from the great fluctuation of prices from Rs. 8 to Rs. 28 per maund or more and next year we do not know what the prices will be. What is the reason that we have not been able to stabilize the price when we have the monopoly in our hands, and it is said that we are the only country producing the article. I oppose the Bill strongly and I think the House should oppose the enhancement of this cess.

Dr. B. Pattabhi Sitaramayya (Madras: General): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am surprised that the reasons assigned for the opposition really support the levy of the tax and do not support the opposition at all. The complaint made both by Honourable Mr. Ramnarayan Singh and our friend, Honourable Mr. Kuladhar Chaliha is that sufficient work is not being done in the Research Laboratory. But they themselves are ignorant of the work that has been done. Of course it is up to the Honourable the Agriculture Minister to invite our attention to the progress of work in research. The arguments put forward are only a plea for the appointment of a Committee to be associated with the work of this pinjarapole the members of which may add to their number. But pinjarapoles are not such a bad thing after all. I went to Bhavanagar where I was taken round a pinjarapole where half the bulls and the horses earn their living. Therefore there is no reason why even if some of the superannuated men are employed here, good work may not be done. After all we are not hitting the industry here; we are trying to promote the industry. And seven

annas being raised to fourteen annas will only raise it from half per cent. to one per cent. now whereas even seven annas in the olden days was 2 per cent. I see no reason why the tax should not be increased from seven to 28 annas so as to make it come to 2 per cent. Make your institution a perfect institution, post qualified men there and get a lot of progress from out of the institution. All that we can say is that our institution must work better, not that the tax should not be levied.

Prof. N. G. Ranga (Madras: General): I agree with all the three speakers who have spoken except with their conclusions. I agree with Dr. Pattabhi's conclusion that we should support this Bill, but I wish to make two or three suggestions. Both Mr. Ramnarayan Singh and Mr. Kuladhar Chaliha have said that lac is produced by the hill tribes. I want the Government to take sufficient steps to ensure that the hill tribes do receive their due share of the price that is actually received from abroad for the exports of our lac, and to prevent those people being exploited by middlemen who take the raw material from them and get it converted into regular industrial product known as lac.

Secondly this research institute has been there for the last 35 years. Surely it ought to be possible for the Minister and his department to state what tangible results it has achieved. We want research institutes, more and more of them too. We want them to be extended. But we would also like to be assured that these research institutes are really doing useful and effective work. For 35 years it has existed. Quite possibly two generations of scientists must have passed through it. What has been the result? To what extent have they benefited the industry?

Thirdly there is this question of full industrial use being made of the lac that is being produced in our own country. What steps are we taking in order to see that we do not part with this very valuable raw material to other countries but make the fullest possible use in this country alone and then send to other countries if it is possible, those industrial goods into the making of which this will go in as an essential product. So far we have had no information, but I would like the Government to examine that possibility also.

I am not at all opposed to the raising of the duty from 7 annas to 14 annas. After all it may not be large, but what is most necessary is to eliminate fluctuations. Mr. Chaliha has made a very useful suggestion and I hope it will receive the earnest consideration of the Ministry, and that is that the Government should take up this question of taking control of the whole of this commodity as it is ready to be exported and then create a pool or whatever it is and then see that these fluctuations in prices do not come to prevail at all but reasonable prices are charged to the consumer, and then the price that they consider to be reasonable is kept there as a sort of reserve, and later on when international prices come to fall, these reserve funds may be utilised in order to repay to the growers and thus help them to save themselves from these wide fluctuations and these wide fluctuations hit the primary producers much more than the manufacturers. The manufacturers' staying power is much greater than that of the primary producers. Therefore the primary producer is in need of greater protection than even the ultimate manufacturer and it would be best if the Government of India were to charge the Lac Cess Committee—I think there is a Lac Cess Committee—with the additional function also of stabilizing prices of lac and raw material.

सेठ गोविन्ददास : सभापतिजी मैं भी एक ऐसे ही प्रान्त से आता हूं जहां पर लाख पैदा होती है, और इस सम्बन्ध में मैं सिर्फ दो बातें कहना चाहता हूं। लाख की फ़सल एक ऐसी फ़सल होती है जिसे अनेक बीमारियां होती हैं। जहां

सेठ गोविन्ददास]

तक मुझे मालूम है अभी तक जो इन्सटीट्यूट (Institute) कार्य कर रहा है उसने इस फ़सल की बीमारियों का कोई अच्छा इलाज या तो निकाला नहीं है और अगर निकाला भी है तो मैं माननीय मंत्रीजी से कहना चाहता हूं कि वह इलाज कम से कम जो खेती करने वाले ग्रामींण लोग हैं उन तक पहुंचा नहीं है।

दूसरी बातों में यह कहना चाहता हूं कि लाख का इतना भाव बढ़ता और घटता है कि जिस चीज़ की हमको मोनोपली (monopoly) है, उस चीज़ का भाव इतना घटे वढ़े यह आश्चर्य की बात है। और इसका कारण यह है कि कलकत्ते के बाजार में इस लाख के बाद जो चपड़ा बन जाता है उस चपड़े का सट्टा होता है। इस लाख का इस देश में उपयोग या इस देश के बाहर जाना एक अलग चीज़ ही रह जाती है और सट्टे के कारण इसका भाव घटता बढ़ता रहता है।

कुछ दिन पहले माननीय अर्थ मन्त्री जी ने मेर कुछ सवालों का जवाब देते हुए कहा था कि वह इस बात पर विचार कर रहे हैं कि जहां तक सट्टे का बाजार है, वहां तक किन किन वस्तुओं का सट्टा रोका जा सकता है। मैं माननीय कृषि मन्त्री जी के सामने यह बात लाना चाहता हूं कि कम से कम ऐसी चीजों का सट्टा, जिन चीजों का इस देश में लाख के सामान उपयोग होता है या जिनकी इस देश में मोनोपली (monopoly) होने के कारण वह इस देश से विदेश जा सकती हैं, सट्टा फौरन रोक दिया जाना चाहिये। ऐसी चीजों का सट्टा जारी रखना कि माल कहीं पड़ा रहे, भाव कहीं रहे, सट्टे में लोग जुआ खेलें, बिना उस चीज के मौजूद हुए यह बड़े दुख की बात है। हमारे देश के लिए और कम से कम कृषि प्रधान देश के लिये ऐसी चीजों का सट्टा रुक जाना चाहिए। कृषि मंत्री जी को कृपा करके अर्थ मन्त्री के सामने यह बात रखनी चाहिये कि जहां तक लाख का मामला है, वहां तक लाख और चपड़े का सट्टा फौरन बन्द कर दिया जाय मैं दो ही बातें आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूं। पहली यह कि लाख की फसल जो बिगड़ जाती है, उसकें इलाज की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये और वह इलाज जिस प्रकार हो सकता है वह कृषकों के पास पहुंचना चाहिये। और दूसरी वह कि चपड़े का जो सट्टा होता है, और खासकर कलकत्ते के बाज़ार में, उसको फौरन बन्द किया जाना चाहिये।

(English translation of the above speech.)

Seth Govinddas (C. P. and Berar: General): Mr. Speaker, I come from a province where lac is produced. I would like to say only one or two things about it. The lac crop suffers from many diseases. So far as I know the existing institute has either not discovered any remedy for the diseases of this crop or if it has then I would like to bring it to the notice of the Honourable Minister that this remedy has not been made known to the cultivators, who are engaged in the cultivation of this crop.

The second thing I want to point out is the great fluctuation in the price of lac. It is a matter of surprise that there should be so much fluctuation in the prices of a commodity of which we have a monopoly. It is due to the fact that there is speculation in the Calcutta market in shellac which is manufactured from lac. The consumption of lac here and its export to foreign countries does not effect its price so much as this speculation.

A few days back in answer to one of my questions, the Honourable Minister for Finance stated that he was considering whether speculation in certain articles can be stopped. I want to invite the attention of the Honourable Minister for Agriculture to the fact that he should immediately stop speculation in articles which like lac, are extensively used in this country or which are our monopoly and can be exported. It is a matter of regret that speculation should be permitted and people allowed to gamble and quote rates in the absence of goods. In the interest of our country which is chiefly an agricultural country, speculation in such articles should be prohibited. The Honourable Minister for Agriculture should request the Honourable Minister for Finance immediately to stop the speculation in lac and shellac.

I want to place before you two things. Firstly, measures should be taken to remedy the diseases of the lac crop, and the farmers should be acquainted with that remedy. Secondly, the speculation of shellac which is particularly going on in Calcutta, should be stopped at once.

Pandit Lakshmi Kanta Maitra: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to put in a few words in connection with this inoffensive Bill. Sir, I think my Honourable friend Mr. Kuladhar Chaliha overshot his mark when he invited us to throw out this Bill. My Honourable friend Mr. Ramnarayan Singh, though not so aggressive, was also in favour of not supporting this Bill. But the arguments advanced by my Honourable friend Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya have, I think, convinced most members in this House that we have really not made out any case for the total rejection of this Bill. I am perfectly prepared to share the indignation of my friend Mr. Chaliha, in that the amount yielded by the Lac Research Cess has not in any way profited the producers of lac. But Sir, I feel that it would be a good deal of injustice to the Government to say that the Lac Research Institute has not done any service. My friend may be vigorously shaking his head, but shaking one's head is one thing and facts are different.

The Lac Research Institute at Ranchi and at two other places have done very valuable service, and the opposition to this measure is perhaps due to the reason that that fact is not known. I can tell the House that the responsibility for this ignorance on the part of the House is not due to the members themselves but is due to the Department. In that I am in perfect agreement with my Honourable friends Mr. Ramnarayan Singh and Mr. Kuladhar Chaliha. I have always claimed in this House, I have always demanded outside, that the Government of India has suffered from one great defect that in all the research organisations that they have got in this country whatever achievements they make are never publicised, are never made known to the public so that these achievements are never known to anybody except perhaps to one or two persons directly concerned.

You will never get any departmental report as to what achievement these research bodies have made, and what potentialities there are for this industry. The House will perhaps realise not only the fact that we have an absolute monopoly with regard to this commodity, but the Research Institutes of the Government of India in this particular respect have developed the industry to a very high pitch of perfection. But as I said even the industrialists in this country do not know the quality and the different stages through which these improvements have been reached. Perhaps the reason for this is to be

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found in the fact that the Lac Research Institute was started in this country primarily for the purpose of supplying lac to the countries in the British Empire because lac had formed a very important ingredient in industrial and other products during the War. The first World War demonstrated the value of lac in many war industries in England. Thereafter, from 1930 this Department had developed and it developed wonderfully, let me tell the House. But if you ask my Honourable friend the Minister in charge, I am almost sure, that he will not be able to produce a single scrap of paper to show the achievements of this Department. I have reason to know something of these achievements personally as I have had contacts with the lac research scholars. I have seen the quality, I have seen the stages through which this industry has passed.

Today the fact has to be borne in mind that although we have a virtual monopoly in lac, it does not occupy the same important place it used to before, thanks to the ceramic industry and the plastics industry which are increasingly going to take the place of lac. But even then, in countries like France there is an excellent market for it, it will have a market in the countries of the Middle East and the Far East. Great Britain, Switzerland, Sweden, Canada and America may not have much use for it, but all other countries will have a good deal of demand for the type of lac which we produce in this country. Our lac is improving in quality and is increasing in production. From this point of view I am perfectly prepared to support the Honourable Minister in that he wants to raise funds which, I hope, would be utilised not for finding some more jobs for people but for improved research, for finding out improved qualities of lac, for finding out alternative uses for lac, for finding out whether finished products from lac can be manufactured in this country, and also for the purpose of stabilising prices and thereby giving relief to the growers. In this respect the suggestion may be made that the Government should fix some minimum price to the lac growers. If that could somehow be done by administrative order, then the bulk of opposition to this measure voiced by my friends Mr. Chaliha and Mr. Ramnarayan Singh would be met.

With these suggestions, Sir, I wholeheartedly support the Bill. I would request the Honourable Minister to pass orders on his Department to keep a vigilant eye over the export of this commodity, for every single commodity in India which we can export today will bring for us valuable foreign exchange of which we are in dire need. I honestly believe that the supply of lac could be enhanced to about two to three million maunds easily and the world has real need for it—I mean the countries which I have indicated. If my Honourable friend proceeds on these lines, I am sure he will achieve a considerable measure of success. Sir, I support this Bill.

Shri Rohini Kumar Chaudhuri (Assam: General): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise merely to sound a note of warning to the Honourable Members of the Treasury Benches. And that warning is this, that they must consider the implications in a Bill of this kind. Sir, I believe the Honourable Ministers will have the grace to admit that so far as sanction of supply is concerned we have been behaving like very indulgent parents, or should I say like doting husbands, and we have never demurred in giving whatever the Government Benches wanted. But in this particular case I would ask the Honourable Minister incharge to go into the case more carefully before he takes the step of increasing the cess.

I am afraid this increase of cess will not bring any appreciable gain to the Government. It may, after all, kill the very source from which the cess comes, as the Honourable Members who have spoken before me, particularly Mr. Chaliha, have drawn the attention of the Government. Considering the unstable prices which lac yields, the effect of this is that the entire production

and collection of lac may be stopped. Lac is principally gathered from the forests of Assam and it is the principal occupation of the tribal people. If, by any hasty action of increasing the cess to such a considerable extent, the production and collection of lac is entirely stopped in our Province, it will mean a great discontent amongst the tribal people.

What I would, therefore, suggest is that if it is necessary really to have more money for the research business, Government should try to get it from other sources of revenue and not by levying a cess on the lac. What we really require in the lac trade is that we must devise some machinery or means to stabilise the price of lac; not merely to confine ourselves wholeheartedly to the research in lac, but to see what steps should be taken to stabilise the prices of lac so that the people who are living on collection and production of this commodity might not be entirely deprived of the source of their livelihood.

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: Sir, let me make a confession, in the sense that I endorse most of what has been said in the House today; the purposes for which this research was being carried on until recently were purposes which were more or less suited to our predecessor Government. We must realise that we are inheriting a variety of institutions from our predecessors. Those institutions were oftentimes put to uses which were not for the good of our country, but which were intended to subserve the needs of the ruling nation. Hence what I would suggest is that when we come up for demands, you should help us by constructive criticism for the future administration of those institutions. I do not say that criticism of the past is not helpful. It is helpful. But I do not propose to defend all that the Department did before we took charge. I do propose, with the co-operation of the Assembly and the Committee which has been appointed for this industry to divert this raw material of ours for our own industrial purposes and export only to the minimum extent that is necessary. I cannot say today what would be the position when the question of stabilising prices comes up for consideration. There may be two points of view about it. It is a matter in regard to which I have no special qualification. Those men who are more familiar with questions relating to finance, tariff and customs will be better able to guide us and I propose that this matter should be discussed by them. But speaking generally, with regard to most of the suggestions and what my friend Mr. Maitra said, I endorse most of the criticism that has been levelled against the administration of this particular activity of the Government.

We have, Sir, a large variety of industries in our own country for which we can utilise this raw material and there are vast potentialities not only for the use of lac which we have today here, but also for the cultivation of more lac in the country. Therefore, what I would plead with the House is: Do not starve research in your country. Give fullest possible funds for the research work that is being carried on. Take, by all means, the greatest care to see that adequate staff, proper staff, trained staff, useful staff and not superfluous staff is being employed. By all means, help us by your criticism to see that research work of the highest order is carried on and that research work is put to the best possible use in the interests of the country. There are various substitutes for lac which certain countries are producing. We may appear to hold a monopoly with regard to lac today. I do not know whether we hold a monopoly with regard to the substitutes for lac. Therefore, one has to move a little cautiously, but as I said, ultimately the interests of both the cultivator in this country and the interests of the industrialists of this country must supervene and guide the activities of this particular section of the Department.

One word more. The uses to which this raw material can be put are, as I said, expanding and I am surprised as I study this subject, at the nature of enquiries which are coming from certain countries and the purposes to

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which they propose to put this raw material of ours. Having come to know that, I feel that this is a precious and important raw material and we must see that the vital needs of our country are served rather than the purposes of those who want to export this raw material from our country. Since the value of lac has increased, however, by four times, I feel that it is fairly safe if we increase the export duty both on lac and on refuse lac by cent. per cent. The future will be watched and if there is any development necessitating a re-adjustments, I do hope that the Legislature will in the interests of the country allow us to re-adjust the duties.

Pandit Lakshmi Kanta Maitra: You would have been perfectly justified in raising it still more.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Indian Lac Cess Act, 1930, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That Clause 2 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Clause 1 was added to the Bill.

The Title and the Preamble were added to the Bill.

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: Sir, I move:

"That the Bill be passed."

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

NATIONAL CADET CORPS BILL—*concld.*

Mr. Speaker: We shall now proceed with the further consideration of the motion "that the Bill to provide for the constitution of a National Cadet Corps be taken into consideration".

Mr. R. K. Sidhva: (C. P. and Berar: General): Sir, this Bill envisages the creation of a Cadet Corps for giving education to children, boys and students in the schools and colleges. Since the last 15 years, notwithstanding the impediment of the curriculum in our education which our predecessors framed, several of the educational institutions have already introduced a kind of training in drill, gymnasiums and such like semi-military training in the various schools for boys and girls. Now, this Bill makes it compulsory for a child or a boy or a student to take this training and we are really very glad. Although the number is small, if a character has to be built up of a person, if a constitution of a body is to be developed and if the civic sense of a person is to be cultivated, it should all be done in the early stages of childhood in the schools, and this training, Sir, will make our young boys, who will be flowers of the future, a really upright generation for the country. Therefore, Sir, the thing which was lacking all along has now been brought up by this Government and we really not only congratulate the Government and the Honourable Minister for Defence, but we ourselves are proud of such a measure.

I want only to mention, Sir, that at present there are many Scout organisations. There is the Hindustan Scout Organisation, which already gives in the many schools training of the type which is envisaged in this Bill and a reference has also been made by the Report of the National Cadet Corps Committee to the same. Not only the kind of training that is envisaged in the Bill is given, but there is sea training of scouting given in many ports of this country and these Scouts render splendid service to the nation at present. What I contend, Sir, is that such an organisation has been ignored and not taken care of in this Bill. The open units of the Cadet Corps—or you may call it a Youth Service—which exists in England, of which a reference is made even in this very Report, has not been given any place in this Bill. If you really take an open unit, for instance, a person over 18 years who does not study in the schools and colleges, and he wants to join he has no place in this measure. Of course, a Senior Cadet Corps is provided in the Bill, who shall have obtained a University Degree. Now, Sir, I feel that the qualification of a university degree for the Senior Cadet Corps should be dispensed with. After all, in this kind of service which is semi-military but may ultimately become military absolutely, I do not see why University qualification is wanted. This is not the Cadet only for officers where a higher qualification is wanted. I can assure the Honourable Minister—he knows better than anybody else—that military training can be developed far more effectively and efficiently by persons who have the instinct for it rather than by persons who are merely very clever in books and in passing Degrees. Therefore, Sir, I contend that this qualification which has been insisted upon for the Senior Cadet Corps should be done away with.

Then, Sir, I was mentioning about this Open Cadet Corps. I would not necessarily call it Cadet, because 'cadet' means in the strictest sense, the boys. Therefore, if we really think of enlarging the scope of our training and the Military, then you have to have some kind of Youth Military Organisation, and of course, I do mean certainly women, because—although I forgot to state it—both the boys and girls have been taking the same training in the present Scout organisation and these girls make Girl Guides and they do splendid social service, and they would similarly be really useful for all these Bill about that type of organisation, whereas in England, even this very purposes. Therefore, I contend, Sir, that nothing has been mentioned in this Report says, they have given a larger scope for this class of work. I was very glad, Sir, to hear this morning the Honourable Minister's statement regarding our Territorial Force. My argument has been strengthened by the Government's announcement about the enactment of the Territorial Force. This will certainly give a great deal of fillip for our ordinary Military and Armed forces in case of an emergency of internal trouble and similar purposes. To that extent, we are certainly glad and the Honourable Minister himself stated, while making a statement that the Territorial Forces also side by side with the National Cadet Corps will be very useful military organizations for this country. I therefore, Sir, would like to make one suggestion about this open-unit Corps. If it is possible for the Honourable Minister to make a slight amendment or inclusion of that class of persons in this Bill, it would be very welcome. It is absolutely essential; otherwise this class of people who are already in this training will be ignored; they are only doing a semi-military duty minus the possession of Rifle and when the rifles are given, in which they are half-trained, they will be an asset to our Armed Forces.

I therefore, Sir, congratulate the Government for this Bill and also for the statement made by the Honourable Minister and the scope of expansion of our Armed Services; it should not be lost sight of, although some stages may be necessary as the Honourable Minister stated. Some kind of training for the

[Mr. R. K. Sidhva]

youths already exists in the country minus as I stated the rifle training. If this class of opening for the youths, namely the Cadet Corps is introduced, it would go a long way. With these words, Sir, I support wholeheartedly the measure that has been brought before this House.

सेठ गोविन्द दास : सभापति जी, मैं भी इस बिल का स्वागत करता हूं और रक्षा मन्त्री जी ने आज एक और इससे मिलती जुलती वस्तु के लिए जो विज्ञप्ति की है उसके लिए उन्हें बधाई देता हूं । जब उन्होंने इस बिल को हमारे सामने रखा उस समय यह कहा था कि यह इस दिशा में केवल आरम्भ मात्र ही है । परन्तु मैं उनसे यह कहना चाहता हूं कि आरम्भ इतना अल्प हुआ है कि उससे किसी को संतोष नहीं हो सकता । इस देश में, यदि हम पाकिस्तान के मनुष्यों की जनसंख्या को छोड दें, तो ३० करोड़ मनुष्य निवास करते हैं या इससे भी अधिक । इन ३० करोड़ मनुष्यों में से कितनो को यह शिक्षा दी जायगी उस पर जब हम विचार करते हैं तब हमें जाना पड़ता है कि जो आरम्भ हुआ है वह संतोष-जनक नहीं है । धन की कमी के सम्बन्ध में यदि कोई बात यहां कही जाय तो मैं उस पर विशेष विचार करने के लिए तैयार नहीं हूं । इस वर्ष का बजट रखते हुए अर्थ मंत्रीजी ने स्वयं इस बात को स्वीकार किया था कि जहां तक इस देश की आर्थिक स्थिति का सम्बन्ध है वहां तक इस देश की आर्थिक स्थिति बहुत अच्छी है । गत युद्ध में विदेशियों ने इस देश की आर्थिक स्थिति ऐसी ही रहते हुए जो कुछ किया है उससे सिद्ध हो जाता है कि आर्थिक कमी किसी किये जाने योग्य कार्य के लिए बाधा नहीं पहुंचा सकती । फिर कमी किस वस्तु की है धन की कमी नहीं है, दूसरे साधनों की कमी है । मैं उन्हें एक बात का स्मरण दिलाता हूं । अभी हाल ही में नागपुर के विश्वविद्यालय के कुलपति यहां आये थे वह मेरे पास ठहरे हुए थे और वे यहां रक्षा मंत्री जी से मिलने के लिए आये थे । उन्होंने रक्षा मंत्री जी के सामने यह बात रक्खी थी कि उस विश्वविद्यालय में यदि हम इस बिल को कार्य रूपमें परणित करना चाहें और इसको आगे बढाना चाहें तो सबसे अधिक कमी हथियारों की हो जाती है । मैं रक्षा मंत्री से कहना चाहता हूं कि इस देश में हथियार बनाने के साधन उपलब्ध हैं । आज ही मैंने एक प्रश्न पूछते हुए उनका ध्यान जबलपूर की खमरिया फैक्टरी की ओर आकर्षित किया था । मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि वह फैक्टरी (Factory) केवल इस देश में ही नहीं बल्कि सारे एशिया (Asia) में सबसे बड़ी फैक्टरी है । अभी कुछ महीने हुए वहां के ब्रिगेडियर ने केन्द्रीय और प्रान्तीय धारा सभाओं के सदस्यों को उस फैक्टरी को देखने के लिए बुलाया था । मैं भी उस फैक्टरी को देखने गया और उसके आधार पर मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि आज चाहे रक्षा मंत्री इस बात को माने या न माने परन्तु उस फैक्टरी की जो मैशिनरी है वह इतनी बुरी हालत में होती जा रही है कि यदि उसको नहीं चलाया गया तो वहां जो अनेक बहुमूल्य

मशीनें हैं जो अच्छे से अच्छे हथियार तैयार कर सकती है, वह केवल लोहा रह जायंगी और उनका कोई उपयोग नहीं हो सकेगा। जबलपुर में ही एक दूसरी फैक्टरी है, जिसे गन कैरिज फैक्टरी (Gun Carriage Factory) कहते हैं। वह (इस समय स्टीम रोलर (Steam Roller) बना रही है। उसमें भी अच्छे से अच्छे हथियार बनायें जा सकते हैं।

तो मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि धन की कमी इस तरह की योजना को कार्य रूप में परणित करने के लिए बाधक नहीं है। यदि कमी है तो अन्य साधनों की कमी है और जहां तक हमारे इस प्रकार के कैडिट कोर (Cadet Corps) का सम्बन्ध है वहां सबसे अधिक कमी हथियारों की है।

इस रिपोर्ट के आरम्भ में एक बात कही गई है और वह सबसे अधिक ध्यान देने योग्य है। इस रिपोर्ट के आरम्भ में कहा गया है :

"The Government have decided, therefore, to set up such a cadet corps which would have as its aims :

(a) The development of leadership, character, comradeship and the ideal of service; and

(b) The stimulation of interest in the defence of the country to the widest possible extent."

जिस उद्देश्य से इस कैडिट कोर (Cadet Corps) का निर्माण किया जा रहा है वह उद्देश्य उन छोटे छोटे वाक्यों में आ गया है और मैं रक्षा मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूं कि इन उद्देश्यों की ओर हम ध्यान देंने पर ही इस दिशा में हमारी सफलता निर्भर है। जो कार्य हम कर रहे हैं वह कार्य कितना महत्वपूर्ण है, कितना विशाल है।

जहां तक हमारे विश्वविद्यालयों का सम्बन्ध है और हमारे महाविद्यालयों और दूसरी शैक्षिक संस्थाओं का सम्बन्ध है हम इस बात को जानते हैं कि इन सब में जो शिक्षा पद्धति है वह यथार्थ में लार्ड मैकाले के समय से आजतक चली आ रही है। उस का उद्देश्य इस देश के लिए क्लर्क उत्पन्न करना था। उस समय से इस पद्धति पर समय समय पर परिवर्तन हुए परन्तु यह परिवर्तन इतने कम हुए कि यदि हम इस नेशनल कैडिट कोर को इन उद्देश्यों के अनुसार से बनाना चाहते हैं तो हमें अपने नेशनल कैडिट कोर में जो शिक्षा दी जायगी वही नहीं बल्कि सारी शिक्षा में आमूल परिवर्तन करना पड़ेगा। हमारा उद्देश्य किसी साम्राज्य की स्थापना करना नहीं है या इस देश में साम्राज्यवाद की भावना का प्रचार करना नहीं है। हमारा उद्देश्य इस प्रकार की नेशनल कैडिट कोर की स्थापना करना है जिनमें नेतत्व की शक्ति हो और सेवा की वृत्ति। हमारा उद्देश्य किसी देश पर आक्रमण करना नहीं है, हमारा उद्देश्य अपनी रक्षा करना है और अपनी रक्षा करने के साथ-साथ सेवा करना है। तो मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि इस उद्देश्य की प्राप्ति के लिए हम जो शिक्षा इस नेशनल कैडिट कोर को देंगे उस सम्बंध में हमें अत्यन्त सतर्क रहने की आवश्यकता होगी। यदि उनकी बौद्धिक शिक्षा का ठीक आयोजन नहीं होगा और यदि उन्हें ऐसी शिक्षा नहीं दी जायगी कि जो शिक्षा इन उद्देश्यों की पूर्ति के

[सेठ गोविन्द दास]

लिए आवश्यक है, तो मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि हमारी सारी योजना भ्रष्ट हो जायगी। इसलिए यह आवश्यक है कि हम इस कार्य को, जिसको हमने हाथ में लिया है, और जो आरम्भ में छोटा सा मालूम होता है, परन्तु आगे चलकर बहुत विशाल होगा, उसमें जितना ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है वह ध्यान हम इस कार्य के लिए दें। जितने साधनों की आवश्यकता है, जैसा कि मैंने निवेदन किया है कि हथियार इस चीज के लिए परम आवश्यक है और उसके लिए हमारे यहां फैक्टरियां मौजूद हैं, उन्हें हम चलाएं। मैं इस मौके पर फिर जबलपुर की फैक्टरियों की याद दिलाता हूं। जो नेशनल कैडिट कोर तैयार किया जा रहा है उसकी बौद्धिक शिक्षा की ओर हम विशेष लक्ष्य रखें। जैसा मैंने आरम्भ में कहा था कि मुझे इस योजना से, जो योजना हमारे सामने उपस्थित है, संतोष नहीं है। पर छोटा होने पर भी आरम्भ अच्छा है।

मैं इस बिल का स्वागत करता हूं और मुझे विश्वास है कि जो कुछ मैंने निवेदन किया है उस पर अवश्य ध्यान दिया जायगा।

(*English translation of the above speech.*)

Seth Govinddas: (C. P. and Berar: General): Mr. Speaker, I also welcome this Bill and congratulate the Honourable Defence Minister for issuing a communique on a similar subject today, while presenting this Bill before the House, he said that it was only a beginning. But I would like to say that the beginning is too poor to satisfy any of us. Leaving out the Pakistan nationals the population of this country is over 30 crores. How many out of these 30 crores will receive this training? When we turn our attention to that, we find the beginning unsatisfactory. I am not prepared to consider the excuse of lack of funds for this purpose.

While presenting the Budget for this year, the Honourable the Minister for Finance himself stated that the financial condition of India is very sound. The work of the foreign rulers in India during the last war when the financial condition of this country was almost the same as it exists now that lack of funds cannot impede the execution of a work that has got to be done. What else is then wanting? Funds are not lacking. It is something else which we lack. Let me remind the Honourable Defence Minister that only recently the Vice-Chancellor of the Nagpur University came to see him. He put up with me. He pointed out to the Honourable Defence Minister that the greatest handicap in giving practical effect to the Bill in his University was the inadequate supply of arms. I want to tell the Honourable the Defence Minister that in this country facilities are available for the manufacture of arms. Only today in one of my questions I had drawn his attention to the Khamaria Ordinance Factory near Jubbulpore. This is the biggest factory not only in India but in the whole of Asia and only a few months ago the Brigadier in Charge of this factory invited some members of the Provincial and the Central Legislature to visit the factory. I was one of them. The Honourable Defence Minister may or may not agree with me, but as a result of my visit I would say that the condition of the machinery in this factory is rapidly deteriorating and if it is not worked many of its costly parts for producing first rate arms will rust and will be left, no better than mere scrap iron. There is another factory in Jubbulpore called the Gun Carriage Factory. Steam rollers are being manufactured there at present. Best quality of arms

can also be produced in this factory. I would, therefore, assert that lack of funds only should not prevent the execution of such schemes. If anything is lacking it may be something else and so far the Cadet Corps is concerned the only thing which is lacking is arms.

The statement in the beginning of this report deserves our greatest attention. The report opens with the words:

"The Government have decided, therefore, to set up such a cadet corps which would have as its aims:

(a) The development of leadership, character, comradeship and the ideal of service; and

(b) The stimulation of interest in the defence of the country to the widest possible extent."

These short sentences sum up the object with which this Cadet Corps is being raised. I would tell the Honourable Defence Minister that our success depends only on the attention that we pay to these aims and objects. How important and great the task is that we are out to do!

We all know that the system of education that is being given in the Universities, Colleges and Schools, dates back to the time of Lord Macaulay. The object of this system was to produce clerks in this country. Since that time this system has been amended every now and then but the changes have been few. If we desire to raise this National Cadet Corps according to our present ideals, we shall have to change radically not only the method of educating the cadets, but the entire system of our education. We do not aim at establishing any empires, nor is it our desire to propagate imperialism. Our object is to establish a National Cadet Corps which should have capacity for leadership and aptitude for service. We do not aim at invading any country. Our object is to defend our country and along with defence to serve our country. I have, therefore, to say that for the achievement of this ideal a great deal of care will have to be taken for the training that will be given to the National Cadet Corps. If proper arrangements are not made for the development of their mental faculties, and if they do not receive such education our entire object will be frustrated. We must therefore pay the requisite attention to this work which we have taken in hand. It appears small in the beginning but it is going to turn out to be very big in the long run.

Many things are required and as already stated by me arms is the most important requirement for this scheme. We have factories and we should work them. I would remind you once again about the Jubbulpore factories. The development of the mental faculties of the personnel of the National Cadet Corps should be our special aim. As I said in the beginning, I am not satisfied with the scheme as it is before us, nevertheless the beginning, though small, is good.

I welcome this Bill and I am sure my suggestions will be borne in mind.

The Assembly then adjourned for Lunch till Half Past Two of the Clock.

The Assembly re-assembled after Lunch at Half-Past Two of the Clock, Mr. Speaker (The Honourable Mr. G. V. Mavalankar) in the Chair.

The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh (Minister for Defence): I do not think it is necessary for me to take the time of the House in making a lengthy speech. All the Honourable Members who have spoken so far have supported the scheme. The only criticism which they have made is that the provisions

[Sardar Baldev Singh]

of the Bill do not go far enough. As I said in the statement which I delivered in this House, this is only the beginning and when we have reached the target which is stated in the report, there will be absolutely no hesitation for us to go further ahead. The target of 1,85,000 in the junior division and 32,000 in the senior division is a tentative one. As soon as it is achieved, Government will have no objection to go further ahead and the provinces will be authorised to expand the scheme.

Seth Govinddas: A drop in the ocean!

The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh: It may be a drop in the ocean, I agree. But it is a beginning. If I were to make a statement straightaway and say that the total strength of the corps will be a million or more than that, that will not go very far. We have to make a beginning and the provinces have to see how much of the financial burden they can bear. As I have already stated, the financial burden will have to be shared by the Provinces and the Central Government. It is only after the scheme has been put into operation that the provinces will be able to know how much of the financial burden they can undertake.

There were one or two points raised by my friend, Mr. Sidhva. I think he has not carefully gone through the report. As far as the boy-scouts are concerned, there is absolutely no bar. Both the divisions are open to the boy scouts and there is no restriction of any kind whatsoever. The scheme is a voluntary one and there is no compulsion. If we are not satisfied at the results we can consider if it is not better to make it compulsory.

Then, Sir, about expenses, my friend, Mr. Govinddas, made some suggestions. He said there would be no hesitation with regard to the provision of finance. I am very glad to know that I will have the support of the House. At present, it is not possible for us to go beyond what is stated in the report.

There are one or two more points that were made out by the lady member from Madras and that was about the open division. Her complaint was that no provision had been made for the girls. I am sorry I am not in a position to give any satisfactory reply to her criticism on this point as the Committee went thoroughly into this question and they have followed the same pattern as has been followed in the United Kingdom. It is not possible for me to say why the girls have been omitted from this open division. Most probably the purpose of the open division is restricted to boys only and the girls division come into a different category. But I will have it examined.

There is one more point to which I wish to refer and that is the advisory committee. As the House will remember it was proposed to appoint a Central Advisory Committee and along with that Provincial Committees. Advisory Committees will have to be formed. I expect that the provinces will take a keen interest in this scheme and those who are interested in it will join hands with the Provincial Governments and will co-operate and agree to serve on the Provincial Advisory Committees. It is only if the public takes an active interest that this scheme can be made a success.

There is nothing more that I would like to say at this stage. Some other points may be raised during the course of the amendments which are proposed to be moved and I shall take the opportunity to say a few more words then.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill to provide for the constitution of a National Cadet Corps, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

Shri H. V. Kamath (C.P. and Berar: General): Sir, I move.

"That in clause 2 of the Bill, in the definition of 'university', the words 'or the Provincial Government' be added at the end."

The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh: I accept the amendment.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That in clause 2 of the Bill, in the definition of 'university', the words 'or the Provincial Government' be added at the end."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 2, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Shri H. V. Kamath: Sir, I move:

"That in the proviso to clause 3 of the Bill, for the words 'circumstances may require from time to time', the words 'and when necessary' be substituted."

The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh: Sir, I accept it.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That in the proviso to clause 3 of the Bill, for the words 'circumstances may require from time to time', the words 'and when necessary' be substituted."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 3, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 3, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 4 was added to the Bill.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava (East Punjab: General): I wish to move amendments Nos. 2, 3 and 4 on List No. 1.

The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh: Sir, it would save the time of the House if I say at this stage that I am prepared to accept amendments Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8 and 9.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: Sir, I move:

(1) "That in part (i) of clause 5 of the Bill, for the words 'the students of the male sex', the words 'male students' be substituted."

(2) "That in part (ii) of clause 5 of the Bill, for the words 'the students of the male sex', the words 'male students' be substituted."

(3) "That in part (iii) of clause 5 of the Bill, for the words 'the students of the female sex', the words 'female students' be substituted."

Mr. Speaker: I shall put the first two amendments together.

Amendments moved:

(1) "That in parts (i) and (ii) of clause 5 of the Bill, for the words 'the students of the male sex', the words 'male students' be substituted."

(2) "That in part (iii) of clause 5 of the Bill, for the words 'the students of the female sex', the words 'female students' be substituted."

Shri H. V. Kamath: What is the significance of this alteration?

Mr. Speaker: It is perhaps better English.

Dr. B. Pattabhi Sitaramayya (Madras: General): It is not better English. Male and female are terms applied to animals and not to men and women. That is why it is deliberately said "students of the male sex" and "students of the female sex". Unless one wants to turn human beings into animals one will not say male and female students. You say a male elephant or a female

elephant.

The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh: I accepted the amendment because the Honourable Member was insisting. Otherwise I would have preferred the clause as it stood.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh (C.P. and Berar: General): Is it not possible to change the words to "boys" and "girls"?

Mr. Speaker: They may not necessarily be boys and girls. May be, they are grown up men and women. In any case there has been an amendment and it has been accepted by the Honourable Minister.

Shri H. V. Kamath: The Honourable Minister explained the position saying that he would not have accepted it if the Honourable Member had not insisted upon it.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: I insist upon it. I think the amendment is quite all right.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

(1) "That in parts (i) and (ii) of clause 5 of the Bill, for the words 'the students of the male sex', the words 'male students' be substituted."

(2) "That in part (iii) of clause 5 of the Bill, for the words 'the students of the female sex', the words 'female students' be substituted."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 5 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 5 was added to the Bill.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: There is one small change that is necessary. The proviso is to be deleted and the subject matter of the proviso is to be transferred to clause 6. This is merely a verbal change. Sir, I move:

"That in sub-clause (2) of clause 6 of the Bill,—

(i) for the words 'student of the female sex', the words 'female student of the prescribed age or over' be substituted;" and

"(ii) the Proviso be omitted."

Mr. Speaker: I could not follow exactly what the Honourable Member intended to say. Is there any special intention in having the phraseology "female student of the prescribed age or over"?

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: If the proviso is to be deleted this is unnecessary.

The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh: I see no objection in accepting the amendment.

Mr. Speaker: Instead of again using the expression "female students" would it not be better to say "students of the female sex of the prescribed age or over"?

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: When the House has already rejected this alteration, consistently or logically it should not accept this alteration.

Mr. Speaker: Then it comes to the same thing, that the Proviso may stand.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: Sir, I would like to withdraw the amendment. If the clause is as it is it would make no difference. The House has already accepted that the right expression is "students of the female sex" and so I see no reason why I should press the amendment.

Mr. Speaker: There is no question of withdrawal of the amendment as it has not been put to the House.

The question is:

"That clause 6 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 6 was added to the Bill.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: Sir, I beg to move:

(1) "That in clause 7 of the Bill, the word 'any' where it occurs for the first time in line three, be omitted."

(2) "That in clause 7 of the Bill, for the words 'in any place', the words 'in suitable places' be substituted;" and

(3) "That in clause 7 of the Bill, for all the words occurring after the word 'place' the following be substituted:

'consisting of prescribed persons or class of persons who may or who may not belong to any university or school'."

Mr. Speaker: Amendment moved:

(1) "That in clause 7 of the Bill, the word 'any' where it occurs for the first time in line three, be omitted."

(2) "That in clause 7 of the Bill, for the words 'in any place', the words 'in suitable places be substituted;" and

(3) "That in clause 7 of the Bill, for all the words occurring after the word 'place' the following be substituted:

'consisting of prescribed persons or class of persons who may or who may not belong to any university or school'."

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari (Madras: General): There is one difficulty which I wish to point out. "In any place" means one thing. "In any suitable places" in a statute is capable of interpretation. I do not think it is really making the clause any better. "In any place" gives the discretion to the authorities concerned while suitability is a thing which can always be questioned and the expression is capable of interpretation.

Mr. Speaker: Suitable according to the discretion of the authority—that is how it will be interpreted.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: It only complicates the position.

Mr. Speaker: "...provide for the constitution of any other units of the Corps in suitable places..."—that is how it will read.

Shri K. Santhanam (Madras: General): It is always understood that Government will start it in suitable places.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: There is no necessity for the word 'suitable'. The expression "in any place" is as good and should serve the purpose.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: Sir, I beg to be allowed to have a say in the matter as to why I want these amendments. If you will kindly see clause 7 it refers to 'any other units'; while clause 4 refers to units and about these units it is said that in any place the Government may by notification provide for the constitution of such units; and then again the Government shall "prescribe the persons or class of persons who may be eligible for enrolment therein". A reference has been made to this aspect in paragraph 4 of the Statement of Objects and Reasons. There it is stated "The National Cadet Corps Committee recommended that open units should be constituted to which recruitment will be made from amongst boys earning a livelihood and the object of clause 7 is to provide for such units." You have been pleased to hear the statement of the Honourable the Defence Minister and the speech of Mr. Sidhva delivered today. The position in regard to open units is very unsatisfactory. So far as the Report of the National Cadet Corps Committee goes they have made a reference to this open unit corps in one place. While they have indicated that it is possible that the Cadet Corps will be constituted in large cities and candidates may be taken from the classes who are not students of schools and colleges, my humble submission is that the reference to the open unit question is so slight in that Report and the emphasis, as laid by the Defence Minister in his speech in regard to open units, has been so very slight

[Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava]

that I am suspecting that the open units are not going to come into existence for some years, not to speak of months. To start with they want to have some candidates or cadets from the schools and colleges. In regard to schools and colleges also you will be pleased to see from the definition of the words 'school' and 'university' that these schools are not common schools but special schools which will be recognized as such by the Central Government or the Provincial Government. From the Report it appears that the schools must have a drill hall. These schools must be able to substantially contribute to the expenses of this Corps, which means that ordinary schools in the rural areas in the mofussil will not be able to take advantage of this scheme. Leaving aside this broad question, I understand that there will be thousands of schools which will not be included and from which students will never be taken. Leaving aside also schools and colleges, it is the common right of every person that he should be able to get this education as those fortunate boys who read in recognized schools or universities. If equality of opportunity is to be provided I should think that those who do not read in schools and colleges have got an equal right of being educated and given an opportunity of becoming the officers in the Army. Taken from that point of view the institution of open units is not less important for those who do not read in schools and colleges than the Institute of closed units is for those who are fortunate enough in so far that they are students of schools and colleges. In England where the population is much less what do we find today? I think the population of Great Britain is about 4 crores whereas we have got a population of 30 crores. Here the entire scheme is only 1,70,000 boys whereas in England the cadets are to the tune of 3,50,000. I therefore submit that if the open unit scheme is not adopted this scheme becomes a mere eye-wash and it is wrong to say that the demands of the people who want military training for the nationals of this land will be in some measure met. In my humble opinion both the schemes about which we have heard—the Territorial Army and the National Cadet Corps—taken together, the sum total of all this comes to it that not even 1/5th per cent of the population will be trained, militarily speaking. This morning we heard that only 1,30,000 people were to be included in the Territorial Force. They will be a part of the regular Army. It will be after three years that this dream will be realized. As regards this National Cadet Corps this has yet to be started and it may take several years before these 1,70,000 people are given military training. And it is not military training. Only for 30,000 boys reading in colleges it can be said to be military training of some sort. For the rest it is only an educational training. So far as the ambitions and the aspirations of the people of this land for military training are concerned they cannot be met by these two schemes. If they can be met even partially they cannot be so met unless the open unit scheme is there. It is for this purpose I made the amendment. I want to make it absolutely clear that not only will students of such schools and colleges as are not recognised be accepted but I have submitted through this amendment that this Corps may consist of prescribed persons or class of persons who may or who may not belong to any university or school. This is one amendment.

As regards the other amendment (No. 7) I wanted to make it obligatory upon Government to constitute these units. But so far as the attitude of the Honourable the Defence Minister is concerned I am perfectly satisfied that he feels in this matter as any of us and if it is in his power he will surely give us these units as soon as possible. I have therefore declined, in deference to his wishes, to move the first amendment (No. 7) which sought to substitute the word "shall" for the word "may". Otherwise I do want that it should be made obligatory on the Government, and the Government should be able to say here and now that after six months or one year they shall be able to have this

open unit. If that assurance is forthcoming I will not insist upon this, though I am convinced that so far as the question of giving military training or ingratiating the nationals of this country in military matters are concerned both these schemes, and many other cognate schemes, whatever be the Government might say, will not meet the situation and will never satisfy the bubbling enthusiasm of the nationals of this country. I therefore submit that these three amendments should be accepted by the House.

Shri K. Santhanam: Sir, I have no difference whatsoever so far as the objective is concerned. My only point is how far the present amendments, leaving the first one, carry out the objective. The clause as it is, is more general. By restricting it my friend does not make it more easy for the Defence Minister to start these courses. Why should my friend put in a qualification 'suitable'? It should be capable of being started at any place. Therefore I think that for the very objectives which he has stated he should not press the present amendments.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: I would make bold to say that both my honourable friend Mr. Sidhva and my honourable friend Pandit Thakurdas Bhargava have not properly understood the scope of the Bill. I quite realize that there is a general desire shared by every member of this House as well as the general public that it is time we made up the lack of progress in militarisation in India and that it is also time that the birth-right of every citizen of India to have compulsory military training, was not only recognized but given practical shape.

3 P.M. But this object however laudable cannot be achieved by moving amendments to this section or any other provisions in this Bill. This Bill, Sir, has a specific object in view. It is more or less entirely limited to the students both in the schools as well as in the colleges and it is not intended to impart military education to the general public. I do not know how even open units have been brought in it because they, in my opinion at any rate, do not really, and cannot form a proper part of the Bill that is before us. The whole object of the Bill appears to me, so far as I can see, is a sort of regularization of what we used to have in the University Training Corps and other similar organizations. Of course we know that the University Training Corps was not as useful or efficient an organization as we would have liked it to be nor has it done much good to the country. We also fear Sir, that whatever the importance of the Bill and whatever good intentions the Honourable the Defence Minister may possess placing on the Statute Book of this Bill is not, unless there is driving force behind it, unless every one of our Prime Ministers in the provinces is in earnest about it and also there is proper pressure and supervision by the Defence Department going to do much good. The Bill is primarily intended to encourage and systematize the training in schools and colleges but it is very likely that it may fail in its object of improving matters and it may go the same way as the University Training Corps have gone. Therefore if my honourable friends here are trying to achieve the objective of general and popular military training, it cannot be achieved by the enactment of this Bill in whatever shape or form. That objective cannot I regret to say be much advanced either by passing this Bill or by the announcement made this morning by the Honourable the Defence Minister on the establishment of a Territorial Force. All these things fall very short of the expectations of the country. The 150 years of peace that we enjoyed in this country has emasculated us. Under the British rule we enjoyed a certain amount of peace and security, and this resulted in making us less self-reliant and more easy going. The people at large want to make up for this lack of progress in military education and training of the youth of the country. And military education does not, in my opinion or in the opinion of

[Dr. P. S. Deshmukh]

the general public, merely mean going about and fighting. It has many other good and valuable points to recommend itself. It teaches discipline, it teaches organization, it moulds one's character, and if not merely for the sake of fighting, for all these uses it is necessary and proper that the Government should tackle this issue in the same proportion and in the same seriousness as the people of this country want it. It should be clearly recognized that we all want compulsory military education of however short a period, so that every citizen will be a potent and a latent soldier who will be prepared to fight and defend his motherland if the time comes. That is really the object of my honourable friends who have proposed these amendments and made speeches here. I do not think that object can be gained merely by an amendment of this Act. I would like to urge on behalf of such members that the Honourable Minister should make up his mind not only to make a provision of a few lakhs but to make a large enough provision so that the youth of the country receives military education irrespective of the fact whether he goes to a school or college or not. So I think Sir, that the amendments cannot serve the purpose, and it would be trying to put in in this Bill something which the Bill was never expected to provide for. So I would like my honourable friend, Pandit Bhargava if he has no objection, to withdraw his amendment and urge as strongly as possible along with every member of the House who agrees with me, that it is time the Government prepared itself for the present world situation and not content itself with merely tinkering with the problem here and there and putting on the Statute Book this Bill which is a new edition of the University Training Corps. Now coming to the provisions of the Bill so far as they go I do not think the Bill and the ideas behind it provide for a sufficient incentive for encouraging the Training contemplated and I would not be surprised if we meet with a complete failure. I am tempted to make these evil forebodings because I do not see anything sufficiently attractive in the whole scheme. We may also suffer from insufficiency of proper teachers. There is nothing to indicate how we are going to utilize the present staff in the schools and colleges for this new purpose. I have some experience of the management of schools and colleges and I can say that it is going to take pretty long, even if the government is in earnest, to make much progress in this direction of getting a sufficient number of competent teachers. But even so I would much rather leave this Bill as it is, urging the Defence Minister to see that he puts in sufficient drive behind it, and I would also impress upon him and the Government the necessity of acting in consonance with the world situation and making every youth of this country capable of fighting and defending the motherland, as is the unequivocal desire of the whole House.

The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh: I entirely agree with what Dr. Deshmukh has said. As I pointed out in the very beginning, the intention of the Government is to go ahead with the scheme. I am afraid the Bill is not what it ought to be It is just to regularize the National Cadet Corps that we have brought the Bill before this House, and I think it would be better if these amendments which have been moved, are considered later on, after an experience of say, six months o a year. Then we propose to remove all the difficulties that we experience in the working of the scheme. At this stage I would request the Honourable Member not to insist on these amendments.

There is one more point which my honourable friend has just made and that is about open units. He thinks that Government will not pay attention to these open units. I can assure the House that if we did not want to go ahead with these open units we would have rejected them straightaway. First of course we want naturally to go ahead with the Junior Division and Senior Division, and after we have obtained some amount of success there, we want to go ahead with the open division. It is not at all our intention to leave it out.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: I do not wish to press the amendments.

Mr. Speaker: The Honourable Member wishes for leave of the House to withdraw his amendments.

The amendments were, by leave of the Assembly, withdrawn.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 7 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 7 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 8 to 11 were added to the Bill.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: I beg to move:

"That in sub-clause (1) of clause 12 of the Bill, after the words 'with the', the words 'constitution and' be inserted."

The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh: I have no objection to the amendment.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That in sub-clause (1) of clause 12 of the Bill after the words 'with the', the words 'constitution and' be inserted."

The motion was adopted.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: I beg to move:

"That after part (h) of sub-clause (1) of clause 12 of the Bill, the following new part be added :

'(i) two members from the Central Legislature'."

Sir, with your permission, I beg to amend "by the Central Legislature" to "from the Central Legislature". As the entire constitution is a nominated committee, I do not think I should put in "elected" after the words "two members".

Mr. Speaker: Amendment moved:

"That after part (h) of sub-clause (1) of clause 12 of the Bill, the following new part be added :

'(i) two members from the Central Legislature'."

Shri K. Santhanam: What is the position? Are they to be nominated or elected? If they are to be nominated, then they can be nominated under (h). Out of seven nominated members, two members can be elected. Unless they are to be elected, I do not see any purpose of this amendment.

Prof. N. G. Ranga (Madras: General): This is an extraordinary thing. Till now no such provision has ever been made in any Bill that has come before us in the last ten or fifteen years that some members of the House should be nominated. It has always been the case that if members of the House should take part in any of these committees which come to be established in a statutory manner, then they must be elected by this House.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: Sir, I am not enamoured of any nomination. If I knew the Defence Minister would accept it I would have asked for elected members—I do not want nominated members. But I know that he is not going to accept the word "elected".

Prof. N. G. Ranga: Sir, it seems to be a private arrangement between these two gentlemen!

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh: Sir, as the House will remember, this Advisory Committee is a nominated body and I made it quite clear that it is my intention to have one or two members of this House on this Committee.

[Sardar Baldev Singh]

The effect of this amendment moved by Mr. Bhargava will be that membership of that Committee will be increased from 14 to 16; it is not possible for me to accept it because the whole question was duly considered by the Department and by the Standing Defence Committee and they have agreed that the membership should be 14. So, if the House will agree, I would suggest that it should be left as it is, and if later on the House desires I will be prepared to reconsider this, but I can assure the House that it is my intention to have one or two members of this House on this Advisory Committee.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Sir, if it is a question of nomination, I think the House better accept the Honourable Minister's suggestion. But if there is any mention of the words "Central Legislature and Members thereof", then I think it must be only by means of election and not by means of the grace of any particular Minister of Government.

The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh: No, Sir, the words "Central Legislature" do not come in.

Shri K. Santhanam: Sir, it is on principle objectionable that any Minister should confer patronage on this House; either we should be elected, or we should not be nominated at all in any such body. A non-official member should not be under any obligation to any Minister and so I want that either we should accept Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava's amendment as it was as "elected members", or it should be made clear that these non-official members should not consist of any members of this House.

Shrimati G. Durgabai (Madras: General): Sir, I want to know why the number cannot be increased from 14 to 16.

Prof. N. G. Ranga: Sir, there is no special technical reason, no God-given reason at all. Merely because the Defence Department and the Standing Defence Committee had agreed upon this No. 14, there is no sacredness about it. I personally feel the Honourable Minister, I am afraid, has not read the general atmosphere in this House and the general spirit with which members in this House react to such things. If it is a technical thing and if there were to be only technically qualified members in that Committee, then one can understand that it should be limited to ten, to eight and so on. But this Defence Department has always been in the habit of monkeying with things and they come here even in these days of so-called progressive nationalization of the Army and tell us that they have decided upon 14. For what reasons, may I know? What are the sacred reasons? And then say that they have already inveigled our own Standing Committee to agree to this 14 and so it is now impossible, but that we should wait for a sacred day when it will be possible, for the convenience of this Defence Department, to come forward with an amending Bill. It all sounds very bad indeed.

Shri H. V. Kamath: As a member of the Defence Standing Committee may I say just one word that when this came up before the Committee it was agreed to by the Honourable Minister that two of these members will be members of the Legislature and that the question of election or nomination can be decided here when it comes to the House. So we left it at that. We could certainly accept the amendment that they should be elected by the House and not nominated by the Government.

Shri Kuladhar Chaliha (Assam: General): Sir, I think we have not been able to get over the old bureaucratic method of patronising our members. The old way was to go to the Defence Minister to get nomination and then feel flattered that we have been greatly helped by them. I think that ought to go and I fully endorse the views of Mr. Santhanam and Prof. Ranga; we have had enough experience of that sort of nepotism.—I do not want to be harsh; really

we are in the habit of telling harsh things,—but we will get out of it. I support entirely the views of Prof. Ranga and Mr. Santhanam. We must not have any more nomination of this sort: the House must elect. We should know who are going to be elected, who are the people he is going to select

Mr. Speaker: I have no desire to participate in the debate on the merits, but I cannot help expressing a feeling of depression or sadness into which I get, when I see motives being attributed in the manner in which it has been done during the course of this debate. I, for one, fail to see why motives of patronage or any such thing should be attributed to the Honourable Minister, when he says that he wants to have a member or two of this House. I have nothing to say on the other merits, I do not want to enter into discussion. But I am saying this only for the purpose of just requesting members to have a very high and an impersonal level of debate . It is possible to argue that the results of elections are not always the best; I am merely saying it is possible to argue.

Prof. N. G. Ranga: Sir, what are you saying?

Mr. Speaker: I merely say that, I do not want to participate in the discussion, but it is necessary for me to say what I feel, that motives should not be attributed to the Honourable Minister—on any question, for that matter. If one is not in favour of nomination, one may disagree from him and say that he wants election. But that is one thing and it is quite different to say that the Honourable Minister wishes to have or to distribute patronage to members and therefore he is against election. That is not a very good or high level of debate; that is why I am expressing this feeling of mine. I feel sad when I see that members or we ourselves attribute motives to each other. Let our discussions be impersonal and let them be at a high level.

I do not want to participate, as I said—I see Prof. Ranga a bit frowning at what I say—I do not want to participate in the debate any further than that. Of course, as regards the number 14, I may say that I see some point in 14; the point is that there are seven expert officials and the idea seems to be that the Committee should neither have the majority of the one nor of the other. That seems to be the idea on the plain construction.

Mr. Hussain Imam (Bihar: Muslim): That was exactly the fact, Sir in the Select Committee.

Mr. Speaker: Whatever it may be, it is a mere inference which I see from the scheme of the whole constitution. It is open to the members to accept or not to accept. If we had not gone into that personal attribution of motives, I would have said that instead of saying "seven non-official members to be nominated by the Central Government", we could have "five non-official members nominated by the Central Government" and "two members of this House elected by this House". That would have been a proper remedy, but it is not for me to make these suggestions. I only stand just to request members very earnestly that, whatever our differences may be, let us not say that a thing is being done out of a particular motive by any particular member. That is the only thing I want to say. Now, what is the position about this amendment?

Shri K. Santhanam: Sir, I beg your permission for a word of explanation. When I used the word "patronage", I did not mean to say that there was any intention, I did not want to attribute motive at all. I was only expressing my view of the facts. I do not want any member to be obliged even objectively to any Minister for any kind of appointment. It is only then that as non-official members we can bring to bear a wholly disinterested view on matters. That is the only point; I did not mean to suggest any kind of motive and if you felt that any expression of mine conveyed any such idea, I beg to withdraw it unconditionally.

Mr. Speaker: I did not have Mr. Santhanam as the only member in view. More strong expressions in more direct terms were used by some member on the other side—I need not mention names. Anyway, that is quite all right now. What is the position?

The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh: Well, Sir, as you have clearly indicated, I had no personal motive in making this suggestion and I can assure the House that as far as I am concerned, I do not wish either directly or indirectly to win over or oblige any particular member of this House. It will be mean on my part as a Minister to do so.

Now, as regards the total number of members on this Committee, it is 14. If this House is of the opinion that it should have representation on this Advisory Committee, I have no objection; I can take them—one or two members—; it is difficult for me to say what the representation of this House should be. If the House so desires, I will be quite prepared to take them by election.

Mr. Speaker: So, the position requires consideration, because there is no amendment before the House to that effect. Before we have any amendment, let us be clear as to whether it is desired to have 2, in addition to the 14 or to have 2 in such a manner that the total number is 14. If it is desired to have only 14, then an amendment to sub-clause (h) would be necessary. Instead of 7 nominated, it may be 5 nominated and 2 elected.

Prof. N. G. Ranga: Can we not put it this way, Sir: "7, of whom 2 shall be elected from the members of this House."

Mr. Speaker: I have considered that point. But the thing is they say in the Bill: "7 non-officials to be nominated by the Central Government". Otherwise, we would have said "two of whom shall be elected from the Legislature" and achieved our object.

Prof. N. G. Ranga: Then, as you suggest, we may have to make an amendment to clause (h).

The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh: Sir, originally the intention was to associate public men on this Advisory Committee and the idea of taking members of the Central Legislature did not occur to us. Otherwise, I would have made special provision for that. Now, if you want to make this provision specifically that there should be one or two members on this Advisory Committee, I can accept it.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: I would like to be informed whether the Honourable the Defence Minister wants that the Committee should consist of 14 persons or 16 persons. If he is agreeable to 16, then I would rather like that the amendment that I have made originally may stand. If he wants 14, then out of these 7, 2 shall be elected by the House and the rest 5 shall be nominated by the Government.

The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh: I would accept only 14 members.

Mr. Speaker: That means that the Honourable Member Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava may withdraw the present amendment. He may first withdraw and then we shall put in the other amendment.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: Sir, I beg leave to withdraw my amendment.

Mr. Speaker: Has the Honourable Member leave of the House to withdraw his amendment?

The amendment was, by leave of the Assembly, withdrawn.

Mr. Speaker: Now, he may move the amendment that in sub-clause (h), for the word "seven" the word "five" may be substituted—and he may have to add a new sub-clause (i)—and add the following new sub-clause, namely, "(i) two members elected by the Central Legislature."

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: Sir, I beg to move:

"That in sub-clause (h) of clause 12 of the Bill, for the word 'seven' the word 'five' be substituted, and that after sub-clause (h), the following new sub-clause be added :

'(i) two members elected by the Central Legislature'."

Mr. Speaker: Amendment moved:

"That in sub-clause (h) of clause 12 of the Bill, for the word 'seven' the word 'five' be substituted, and that after sub-clause (h), the following new sub-clause be added :

'(i) two members elected by the Central Legislature'."

I may just say here that this will necessitate the removal of the word "and" after sub-clause (g) and its insertion after sub-clause (h), but this can be done by the Draftsman.

Shri H. V. Kamath: May I suggest that to give more representation to Parliament, 3 should be elected from the Legislature and 4 should be nominated by the Central Government?

Mr. Speaker: The Parliament is represented by the Minister himself. So that makes the representation of the Parliament, three. As the Honourable the Defence Minister has stated, it is better that outside public men are drawn in on this Committee in a larger number. It is not advisable to curtail their number.

So, the question is:

"That in sub-clause (h) of clause 12 of the Bill, for the word 'seven' the word 'five' be substituted, and that after sub-clause (h), the following new sub-clause be added :

'(i) two members elected by the Central Legislature'."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That Clause 12, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 12, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 13 was added to the Bill.

Clause 1 was added to the Bill.

The Title and the Preamble were added to the Bill.

The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh: Sir I move:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

Prof. Shibban Lal Saksena (U. P.: General): Sir, I have very carefully heard the debate upon this Bill on the previous day as well as today. I did hope that the Honourable the Defence Minister while replying on the first reading of the Bill will give some explanation to the House as to what he meant when he said that this was a drop in the ocean, but I find that he did not make any elaborate speech and he only said that we are going to make a beginning. On the discussion of the amendments also, which wanted to extend the scope of the Bill, he has not said much and the amendments have not been accepted. As such, I feel very much disappointed at this Bill.

Sir, during the Budget debate, I had said that we were living in very critical times and Pandit Kunzru observed that these were days when we were discussing the Budget under the shadow of President Truman's speech. The clouds of war are gathering all round and the conditions in our own State are not tranquil. We are already involved in Kashmir. The speech of the leader of the Razakars in Hyderabad yesterday shows what may be in store for us, and I feel that the manner in which we are passing this Bill which concerns our Defence does not seem to take into account our critical position. The

[Prof. Shibban Lal Saksena]

Honourable the Defence Minister just now said that we must wait for six months and see how this scheme works and then he will make amendments. It seems to him six months are no time at all. I feel just the reverse. I feel every minute today counts. We have to make a leeway of 200 years. We are at the bottom of the scale in the comity of nations, and if we go in this way—lingering and waiting—I do not think that we can come up to the mark in proper time. Although, inevitably, we shall pass this Bill, and although it will take its place in the Statute Book and the Honourable the Defence Minister will claim to have made a beginning, I feel we are simply having an eye-wash and are trying to deceive the public by showing that we have done something. In fact, we have seen the tremendous urge amongst people for

[*At this stage Mr. Speaker vacated the Chair, which was then occupied by Mr. Hussain Imam (one of the Panel of Chairmen)*].

military training. We have seen that the country wants a big Army and wants to become a great nation. And we, circumstanced as we are, can only have a big volunteer Army or a big Army which can be in reserve. We cannot keep a standing Army of very large numbers, because the cost may be prohibitive in our present state. But it is time that we train every Indian in the art of war and we build a very good cadre of officers. On account of this Bill, one lakh and seventy five thousand young men will be trained, so that we can have a reserve of officers of this strength. I was comparing the figures of America the other day. One crore and sixty one lakhs of Americans served in the war, and the number of officers was about thirty lakhs. Compared to that, probably, this does not even constitute a drop in the ocean. In Soviet Russia, perhaps the numbers are still larger. The American people with a population of 13 crores had one crore and sixty one lakhs soldiers who have already fought one Great War and won it, and we who want to be on the U. N. O. and to have an independent status, we are providing and that with great gusto in this Bill for a National Cadet Corps which will only mean one lakh and seventy thousand persons who will be given elementary training. All these will be only school boys and small girls. This Bill does not say whether the training given to them will be up-to-date, whether they will be capable of being put in charge of any command or division, etc.

The other day, Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya moved a resolution for the raising of a National Militia. The whole House approved of it and the Honourable the Defence Minister promised that Government will come forward with a scheme incorporating the terms of that resolution. And now, after a lapse of a long time, he has come forward with a Bill, which promises to turn out 1,30,000 trained personnel after three years. This is not the way in which we can go on. I think we must state frankly that this is a hopeless measure and that we cannot support it. Will that put us on a footing of equality with the other nations of the world at this critical juncture? No, it will not. I, therefore, feel that this Bill is not at all suited to our necessity. I do not know why, in spite of our repeated utterances things are moving in the same old way. It is time that we told you plainly that we do not agree with this Bill. The nation is in danger and if people who are in charge of nation's affairs move in this way we do not know where we shall be.

In fact, as I said the other day our expenditure on defence consumes about half our budget and yet it is only 3 per cent. of the American expenditure on defence. It is only 11 per cent., of the U. K. expenditure on defence. If we compare the efficiency and the equipment of our forces I find them nowhere. Only the other day the Prime Minister said to us that in Russia they have not the time to make pieces of furniture for our Ambassador and here in our

country it is going to take 3 years to train 1,30,000 men. It will take them ten years to consider whether our industries should be nationalised or not. After all time and tide wait for no men. We have not get even a national plan which will make India self-sufficient, say in a period of ten years. I think it is time that every child at the school and every man in the street is given an opportunity to exhibit his talents. Who knows how many Napoleons there are among them? I, therefore, consider this Bill to be a mere eye wash. We do not want an eye wash now. What I want to tell you is this. Of course, I do admit that the Defence Minister cannot just now change his Bill, but he can take the advice given by my Honourable friend, Dr. Deshmukh and bring forward a comprehensive Bill in which every youngman will have an opportunity to bear arms, so that the leader of the Razakars may not say what he is reported to have said only the other day. We do not want to be humiliated in this manner. We should have a great Army, a big army in which every Indian will have an opportunity of serving. I, therefore, hope that the Honourable the Defence Minister will prepare a scheme in which will be embodied the terms of Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya's resolution for harnessing the population of this country for military service.

The other day we banned the Rashtriya Swayam Sewak Sangh. It was said that these people were a dangerous set of people. But why are they dangerous? It is because you will not harness their enthusiasm and military talent. You will not supply them arms. You want to clamp them in jails. But they will come back from the jails as hardened people cursing you and cursing that you are not fit to govern. I therefore warn my Government that it is a very urgent necessity, both from the point of view of our national defence as also of our internal policy that we must have a great army, a big army.

Sir, with these words I wish to draw the attention of the House and also of the Honourable Minister to the wishes of this House.

Shri Rohini Kumar Chaudhuri (Assam: General): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to congratulate the Honourable Minister in charge of this Bill. I think he also feels happy that he has been able to include in this Bill the clause about Girls' Division for which he had made such an eloquent appeal the other day. I should have wished to congratulate the Honourable Pandit Hirday Nath Kunzru also, who was the author of that pamphlet which was distributed amongst us, in which particular attention was given to the development of the personality of the female students. All that has now been incorporated in the clause by the Honourable Minister.

Sir, it is indeed true that this Bill will give rise to a lot of military consciousness not only amongst our boys but also among the girls. It is only right and proper that they should take their part not only in domestic warfare but also in actual military warfare. Sir, this is the first time that a physical shape has been given to the desire of the people of India to militarize themselves. Hitherto most of us were excluded on the ground that some of us do not belong to the martial classes, but fortunately during the war-time services of every one was required and that artificial distinction between martial and non-martial races has disappeared. Even now, Sir, I should think that this Resolution has come in the right moment because we must be prepared for all eventualities. It is not that India wants to conquer or occupy any part of other people's dominion. It is not that we are expecting war at every moment that we should prepare ourselves, but it is true all the same that the best method of putting off war is to remain prepared; that is the only secret of keeping yourself out of it and for that reason this National Cadet Corps Bill has come at the opportune moment.

[Shri Rohini Kumar Chaudhuri]

I hope to be excused if I refer again to my Province and particularly lay stress on the Honourable Minister's attention that an Academy of Military training should be established in that eastern corner, because if warfare had actually to come sooner or later, it will come from that corner and if you have a military academy there, the martial spirit of that part of the country will be roused and the tribals and the non-tribals of Assam are likely to form an excellent material and as the Honourable Minister also knows that guerilla warfare is a kind of warfare which has very large importance nowadays, and as a matter of fact, I make bold to say that it was the guerilla warfare in the Eastern Theatre which brought victory to the Allied Nations and there are excellent opportunities there for training oneself in guerilla warfare when you have a Military Academy in Assam and I therefore appeal in this connection to the Honourable Minister to start one military training centre for these new cadets especially in the eastern countries of Assam.

پنڈت ٹھاکر داس بھارگوا : جناب چیرمین صاحب ! میں نے بہت ساری تقریریں سنی ہیں اور اس موضوع پر میں بہت زیادہ عرض نہیں کرنا چاہتا ہوں - میں صرف ایک بات ہاؤس کے سامنے رکھنا چاہتا ہوں - اور وہ یہ کہ National Cadet Corps کا جو یہ بل ہے - اسمیں سے ایک تمیز جو کہ پنجاب میں بہت عرصہ سے چلی آتی ہے - اُسکو دور کر نے اِسمیں urban اور rural کی تمیز عملاً پنہان ہے- ہمیں اس تمیز کو abolish کردینا چاہئے - یہ تمیز جو کہ پنجاب میں urban اور rural کے متعلق بہت مدت سے چلی آتی ہے اور اُسکی وجہ سے وہاں کا atmosphere خراب ہوا ہے - اصل بات تو یہ ہے کہ سارے دیش میں اس قسم کی تمیز پائی جاتی ہے جو نہایت مسموم ہے- جناب! اگر غور فرمائینگے تو معلوم ہوگا کہ آج آرمی میں دو لاکھ ساٹھ ہزار آدمی بتلائے جاتے ہیں- جن میں سے جہاں تک سپاہیوں کا تعلق ہے Rural areas میں سے آئے ہیں - اور انکے جو بڑے بڑے افسران ہیں وہ شہری ہیں- عام طور پر rural areas سے آئے ہوئے اشخاص کی یہ شکایت رہی ہے کہ افسران صرف شہریوں میں سے ہی بھرتی کئے جاتے ہیں اور اِن میں سے نہیں - اور اگر rural areas میں سے افسران لئے جاتے ہیں تو وہ اتنی تعداد میں نہیں لئے جاتے ہیں جتنی تعداد میں کہ شہر سے لئے جاتے ہیں -

جناب عالی ! میں مارشیل اور نان مارشل rural اور urban کی تمیز کو ہرگز نہیں چاہتا ہوں - میں چاہتا ہوں کہ اس تمیز کو بالکل ختم کر دیا جاے - میں یہ جانتا ہوں کہ میری اس خواہش سے آنریبل ڈیفنس منسٹر کی خواہش اس بارے میں بہت زیادہ ہے - اور اُنکی یہ خواہش ہے کہ اس تمیز کو ختم کر دیا جاے - لیکن اس بارے میں میں یہ گزارش کرونگا کہ جتنی دیر کہ اس National Corps میں شہر کے ہی آدمی لئے جائینگے اور گاؤں کے لوگوں کو عملاً صرف بطور سپاہی آرمی میں لیا جاے گا تب تک اِسکا کوئی حل نہیں ہوگا - جب تک کے آپ اس تمیز کو جاری رکھینگے- آپ کے دیش میں یکانگت و ہمدردی نہیں ہونگے اور نہ دیش میں unity ہو سکیگی- تیس کروڑ کی آبادی میں اسوقت کل دو لاکھ ساٹھ ہزار کی تعداد میں فوج ہے - اور

تین سال کے اندر Territorial Force میں ایک لاکھ تیس ہزار آدمی اور ٹریننگ مکمل کرینگے تو اِسکا مطلب یہ ہے کہ تیس کروڑ کی آبادی میں کل تین لاکھ نوے ہزار آدمی فوج میں ہونگے جنکو کہ فی الواسطہ ملٹری کی ٹریننگ مل گئی ہو- جسکا مطلب یہ ہے کہ پانچ سو آدمیوں میں سے ایک آدمی ایسا ہوگا جسکو کہ ملٹری کی ٹریننگ مل گئی ہو- اگر آپ اس تعداد میں cadets کو بھی شامل کرلیویں- اگر آپ ہندوستان کی ساری بیماریوں کا علاج کرناچاہتے ہوں اور ہندوستان کے body politics میں سے ذات پات کی جدائیگی کا اثر دور کرنا چاہتے ہیں.تو اسکا صرف وہی علاج ہے جو کہ میرے بزرگ دوست ڈاکٹر پٹابھی نے بتلایا ہے- اور وہ یہ کہ نیشنل ملیشیا قائم کیا جاے جسمیں شہری بھی ہوں اور گاؤں والے بھی ہوں اور جسمیں سے ارشل-نان -مارشل- rural اور urban کی تمیز رکھدی گئی ہے اُسکو ہٹا دیا جاے - تاکہ شہر کے لوگوں میں سے بھی سپاہی بھرتی ہو جائیں اور گاؤں کے لوگوں میں سے بھی افسران لئے جائیں - یہ لوگ جو آجتک بطور سپاہی بھرتی نہیں ہوے ہیں وہ اب بھی سپاہی بھرتی نہیں ہونگے اور گاؤں والے بطور افسر نہیں لئے جا سکتے - اسلئے آپکو چاہئے کہ اس تمیز کو ختم کر دیں- اگر آپ اسکو قطعی طور پر ایک دم سارے ہندوستان میں نہیں کرسکتےتو کم از کم آپ ایسا کریں کہ East Punjab کے دو ضلع لیں اور West Bengal کے دو ضلع لیں اور اِنکے لئے یہ قید conscription کر دیں کہ سب آدمی جو سترہ سے پچیس سال کی عمر کے ہوں انکو لازمی فوجی تعلیم دیجائے اسکے علاوہ یہ کر دیں کہ سب کو بلا لحاظ مذہب و مات و ذات پات ان سب کو ایک ہی جگہ ٹریننگ دیں- وہی سب کے اُستاد ہوں انکا ایک ہی Kitchen رکھیں اور ایک ہی لباس رکھیں اور انکے لئے ایک ہی قاعدہ ہو اور اِنکے ایک ہی idea ہوں- دیش کی حفاظت کے لئے جب تک سب برادریوں کے لوگ مشترکہ طور پر خون بہانا نہ سیکھینگے اور مشترکہ طور پر قربانی کے لئے تیار نہ ہونگے- اس دیش کا کلیان نہیں ہوگا اور نہ اس سوال کا حل ہوگا- میں نے بیماری کا اصلی علاج ظاہر کرنے کے لئے ہاؤس کا وقت لیا ہے جبکہ ہاؤس کے پاس زیادہ وقت ہی نہیں ہے اسلئے میں اس تضیع اوقات کے لئے معافی چاہتا ہوں -

(*English translation of the above speech*)

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have heard many speeches, I do not want to speak very much on this subject. I want to place only one thing before the House, namely that the distinction which has been observed in the Punjab for a very long time and which also exists in the National Cadet Corps Bill should be removed. The distinction between urban and rural is designedly incorporated in the Bill. We should abolish this distinction. The distinction between urban and rural observed in the Punjab for a long time has fouled the atmosphere. In fact, such a distinction exists every where in the country, but is is very destructive.

Sir, you will find that our army is stated to consist of about two lakhs and sixty thousand men. So far as soldiers are concerned they all come from

[Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava.]

rural area while officers come from cities. Those recruited from rural areas generally complain that officers for the army are recruited from among city people only, and not from those coming from rural areas. Even if officers are recruited from rural areas, they are not recruited in such a great number as those taken from cities.

Sir, I do not want that there should be any distinction between martial or non-martial or between rural or urban. I wish such discrimination should be completely removed. I know that the Honourable the Defence Minister is himself very keen about this matter. But I would say that in this connection so long as recruits for the National Corps are taken from the urban population and the villagers are recruited as soldiers only, this problem will not be solved. So long as this distinction continues you cannot have equality and fraternity in the country, and there will be no unity among the people.

At present against a population of thirty crores, there are only about two lakhs and sixty thousand soldiers in the army and in the next three years about 1,30,000 men will complete training in the Territorial Force. In this way against a population of 30 crores we will have about 3,90,000 men trained in the army. That is out of every 500 men there will be one man only who has received military training taking into consideration the cadets also. If you want to treat all the ills in India and remove the effects of caste and separatism from the body politic of India, there is only one remedy for it, namely the one suggested by my Honourable friend Dr. Pattabhi that the National Militia should be formed. It should consist of citizens as well as villagers. The distinction of martial and non-martial, rural and urban should be removed, so people from the cities also may be recruited as soldiers, and the villagers may be taken as officers. Those who have not been recruited to the ranks will not even then come forward as soldiers and the villagers would not be recruited as officers. You should, therefore, put an end to this differentiation. If you cannot put an end to this practice in the whole of the country you should at least do so in two districts of the East Punjab, and in two districts of the West Punjab and prescribe conscription for men between the ages of 17 and 25. They should be given training at one centre only, without any distinction of caste and creed. They should have the same instructors and should share the same kitchen, same uniform and the same rules and regulations and ideal. So long as men of all communities are not prepared to sacrifice their lives for the defence of the country, this country will not make any progress, and the question will remain unsolved.

I have taken the time of the House to indicate the correct remedy for the disease. As the House has not much time, I apologise for having taken so much time.

Shri Satyanarayan Sinha (Bihar: General): The question may now be put.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That the question be now put."

The motion was adopted.

The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh: Sir, I do not want to take the time of the House, but I do want to say a word or two in reply to the criticism levelled by Prof. Shibban Lal Saksena. I think, Sir, it was wrong the way in which the Honourable Member has described the proposition which I have put before the House. No Government, whether this Government or any other Government will be able to make any beginning unless you lay down the very essential fundamentals. All I have claimed through this Bill is that we have made a beginning. It is absoutely essential to make a beginning and

this Bill's aim is that. Now coming to the next question Prof. Shibban Lal Saksena said it is an eye-wash. I do not think it is an eye-wash. I think it is an unfair criticism of the measure that the Government has brought before the House. There are practical difficulties which the Honourable Member has not tried to go into. There is a great difficulty about the instructors; the trained staff. As the House will remember we have at present an Army of considerable strength. We are nationalising the Army and in doing so we are finding difficulty on account of the shortage of officers.

Prof. Shibban Lal Saksena: Are you satisfied that the capacity in your training colleges is fully used?

The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh: Now I wish to point out the difficulties that we have got to face. On the one hand we are asked to nationalise and we have accepted the policy of nationalization and we are going ahead with it. On the other hand, if we want to make a success of this National Cadet Corps Committee, we must have trained instructors and we must have trained officers. Again for the territorial army we have decided to go ahead with the scheme; but again the difficulty is about instructors and trained staff.

Prof N. G. Ranga: Are there not plenty of people among the Indian National Army personnel?

The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh: I have replied to that question not once but half a dozen times. If we were to build up or help the provinces to raise efficient Home Guards, we have not enough officers for that purpose. Not to speak of Indian National Army men and officers we will have to spare at least 150 of our instructors and officers in order to meet the demand of the provincial Governments in full. That is the difficulty that we are faced with. May I ask my Honourable friend if he proposes to train this National Cadet Corps and the territorial army with ordinary professors or teachers? Then we cannot make any headway. There is no other alternative for us but to have good instructors and good officers to build up a really good National Cadet Corps and a good territorial army.

The next thing he pointed out was about the situation in Hyderabad and Kashmir and the strained relations with Pakistan. All those difficulties are there and I have always stated that it is the intention of Government to meet those difficulties. But they cannot be met by speeches. If we have a hundred thousand men trained today the difficulty of arms comes in. As the House knows, we have not got the capacity to meet all our requirements.

Seth Govinddas: What about factories that are lying idle?

The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh: The Honourable Member perhaps knows more about this factory near his home town which is lying idle. But I may inform him that during the war the maximum capacity of our Ordnance factories was never more than nine to ten thousand rifles per month. And at that time we had about 30 factories; and immediately after the war some of these factories have been dismantled with the result that at present we have only 16 Ordnance factories. Now with all the Ordnance factories that we have got with us today we cannot manufacture the requirements of our present armed forces.

Shri H. V. Kamath: I submit that in the public interest all this should not be given out.

The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh: If we pass a Bill or a Resolution here that tomorrow we are to have a national cadet corps of half a million and a territorial army of half a million, that does not solve our difficulty. There are other difficulties which the House must bear in mind. I have already

[Sardar Baldev Singh]

stated that we have made a beginning. After all, these preliminary things have to be done and the earlier they are done the sooner we can make further headway. It is with this object that I have brought forward these proposals before the House. But I can assure the House that it is the intention of Government not to limit the National Cadet Corps to 1 lakh and 25 thousand boys and girls. It is our intention, as soon as this target is reached, to expand it further; you can expand it to half a million, you can expand it to a million, or you can make the training for all the boys and girls compulsory if you so desire and if your finances permit. The same thing holds true about the territorial army, and this morning I stated that the present target fixed is 1 lakh and 30 thousand. Again there is no limit to this. The House does not realise the difficulties that we have to face. We have got to train the staff, we have not got the equipment, we cannot deprive our regular army of the equipment and make it available for the training of the territorial force when we are faced with a serious situation in this country. These are some of the difficulties. I am afraid I cannot divulge in detail the difficulties that we are faced with but I hope the House will realise the difficulties and will welcome the proposals that we have put before the House.

Prof. Shibban Lal Saksena: Sir, the Honourable Minister mentioned some difficulties but I believe the full capacity of the training colleges is not being utilised and many more people can be trained there. Will the Honourable Minister see that full advantage is taken of these institutions?

The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh: Again the Honourable Member's information is not correct. Not to speak of surplus capacity in our training institutions, we are short of these institutions. We have not got all the institutions we want in which to train our officers. That is the position at present. On account of the partition of the country some of the training institutions were left in Pakistan and we are now building new ones. We simply have not the capacity to train more men.

Shri H. V. Kamath: Sir, on a point of order, the Honourable Minister disclosed figures of peak production of our Ordnance factories in war time. I should like to know whether it was in the public interest to disclose them and whether he was in order in doing so.

Mr. Chairman: The Honourable Minister said once before that his figures are only approximate figures; he is always careful not to give too accurate figures.

The question is:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

The motion was adopted.

ROAD TRANSPORT CORPORATIONS BILL

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai (Minister for Railways and Transport): Sir, I move:

"That the Bill to provide for the incorporation of Road Transport Corporations and for purposes connected therewith, be taken into consideration."

The purpose of this Bill is to provide one form of machinery for the implementation of the rail-road coordination scheme the principle of which has been already accepted by the House because the necessary finance for it was included in the railway budget which the House was good enough to accept. The original proposal that we made to provinces for road transport organisation

was that the organisation should be set up on the basis of tripartite companies, companies in which the provincial Government, the Central Government and the existing operators would all participate. Some provinces have been agreeable to that proposal, others have not. Recently there has been a trend in some provinces towards provincialisation of road transport organisation, and in connection with the schemes for provincialisation they have found that a Road Transport Board would be the most suitable form in which the organisation could be set up. As the House is aware, road communications are entirely a subject for the provincial legislature under the Constitution Act. Therefore ordinarily one would have expected that the setting up of these Transport Boards for the organisation of road transport would be a matter within the competence of the provincial legislatures. But the Law Officers of the Government of India have taken the line that while trade and commerce are subjects which fall within the sphere of the provinces, the incorporation regulation and winding up of trading corporations—and they take the view that these Road Transport Boards are really trading corporations—fall within the province of the central legislature. It is because of this interpretation of the relevant provision that the necessity for this Bill has arisen. In other words the purpose of this Bill is simply this: Where a provincial Government feel that the most suitable way in which they can develop their road transport is to set up a statutory corporation it is necessary that the central legislature should authorise the provincial Government to set it up. If we do not provide the necessary legislative authority that kind of organisation cannot be set up. But it does not in the least mean that this legislature is directing the provincial Government or the provincial legislature to proceed on any particular lines in regard to their road transport organisation. It is open to them to set up various alternative organizations for their road transport. For example it is open to them to set up a company under the ordinary Companies Act. It is also possible for them to run the whole thing departmentally. Now a statutory Corporation for a public utility service of this kind has certain inherent advantages. If the Provincial Governments find that in view of these advantages they want to set up a Corporation it is necessary that they should obtain legislative authority from the Central Government. That is all the point of this Bill.

4 P. M.

Various amendments have been proposed. I have a feeling that many of these amendments are based on a misconception of the real purpose of this Bill. Taking clause 3, which consists of two parts—one of which sets out the purpose of rail-road transport organisation and the second of which states the conditions on which the organisation should base—all these a simply reflect points on which agreement has already been reached between us and the Provincial Governments in the course of a very prolonged discussion of this matter between the two Governments. We are not introducing anything new.

There is another point which I want to make clear, because I feel from the trend of the amendments that there is some misunderstanding. It is because of the interpretation of the relevant constitutional position to which I have referred that this legislature has come into the picture at all. We have not the slightest desire to impose the authority of the Central Legislature or the Central Government on the Provincial Governments in this matter, because the development of road communications being borne on the second list in the schedule attached to the Government of India Act, is entirely within their province. It is because of this technical interpretation of the constitutional position, I repeat, that we come into the picture.

Certain amendments have been proposed by Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari and Mr. K. Santhanam, the purpose of which seems to me to be to remove from this Bill certain indications of a desire on our part to impose supervision by the Central Government. It is not our intention at all that the Central Government should arm itself with any sort of authority, supervision or control over the Provincial Governments.

There is another point which seems to arise from the amendments proposed. I find there is a fear that unless public opinion is further elicited on this point, harm is likely to be done to provincial interests. I want to tell the House that if we desire now to postpone enacting this, provincial Governments which are proceeding with the urgent execution of their schemes of road transport organisations will be at liberty to adopt alternative forms of organisation. They could set up companies. They could run them departmentally. It seems to me therefore if the idea of a statutory Corporation has certain inherent advantages, then we gain nothing by depriving Provincial Governments of authority to set that up. We gain nothing by trying to postpone it. It would mean that the Provincial Governments would be able to adopt other and less desirable alternatives. This is purely an enabling measure. They can adopt it or they need not.

I feel that many of the Honourable Members who have proposed amendments have probably done so under the impression that this Bill introduces something which is likely either to hamper the interests of the provinces or to place upon the Provincial Governments restrictions on the part of the Central Government No such thing is intended. I hope there will be no difficulty in passing this Bill into law.

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to provide for the incorporation of Road Transport Corporations and for purposes connected therewith, be taken into consideration."

Shri K. Santhanam (Madras: General): I do not want to take up the time of the House to any extent. The Honourable Minister has correctly explained the legal position. The law of Corporations is within the purview of the Central Government, while the actual subject of road transport is within the provincial field. Therefore if it is desirable for the provinces to run that road transport service through public Corporations, it is necessary that a Bill of this type should be brought forward, and I also agree that the mechanism of a public corporation is certainly the most desirable way of running transport services as a public utility enterprise. Therefore, I welcome the principle of the Bill.

But in this matter it ought not to be forgotten that the Central and Provincial Governments are more or less competing interests in a certain matter. The railways have been asking for a share in road transport. They are entitled to it because they are interested in the development of road transport and road transport may compete with railways, but they have to get the share by the goodwill and consent of the provinces. Therefore, there should be no provision in the Bill which puts the Central Government in a sort of authoritarian position, which may compel the provinces to yield something which they are not willing to yield. Therefore in the Bill as now drafted the Central Government, by virtue of the technical constitutional position which the Minister has explained, has also taken the opportunity to arm itself with the power of sanctioning. In Clause 3 it is found that the Corporation has to be formed with the consent of the Central Government and the Central Government shall not give its consent unless some conditions are fulfilled. The Central Government puts itself into a position of authority to judge whether the provinces have fulfilled certain conditions or not. My point is that in the

present form it means that the Central Government is a party to an existing dispute, which has been going on for one year. It has put itself in the position of a dictator, which is objectionable, and is a misuse of the present constitutional position. All our amendments are meant to provide Provincial Governments with the advantage of a public corporation and without the disadvantage of Central dictatorship. Therefore, I do hope that our amendments will be acceptable to the Minister otherwise the scheme of the Corporation is undesirable.

It is a pity that the Bill has been rather hastily brought forward and it necessitates another Provincial Bill to define the details of a material corporation, and therefore each Provincial Legislature will have to devise its own particular articles for the purpose. Even then, in spite of the deficiencies I do welcome this Bill and I hope that with the amendments we have proposed the Bill will be unobjectionable from the point of view of the provinces, because the provinces will not be bound to set up these Corporations and they will be able to run them departmentally or under the Companies Act. As this is purely an enabling Bill, I hope that our amendments will be accepted. Otherwise the only way by which a public Corporation can be formed will be for the Provincial Governments to put their heads into the noose of the Central Government.

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: It may clarify the position if I say straight away that I am going to accept the amendments which my Honourable friend may have to move.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh (C. P. and Berar: General): Sir, I am afraid I am being asked to be very brief, because our lady members are anxious that we should reach the Hindu Code as early as possible. I have also to bear the weight of the visitors' gallery to see that I do not take much of the time. My point, as will be apparent from my amendments, is a very important one and that is that I do not want in this country any more monopolies to be set up. As early as the year 1938 when the railway trains were going empty the Government of India held a rail-road conference. I attended it then as Minister from C. P. in charge of P. W. D. The Government of India wanted to get a monopoly on the road so as to save their railways. That conference was decidedly of the opinion that state should not be given monopoly on the roads and that is exactly the point of view that I want to put forward. I do not mind corporations coming into being; but the corporation should not be left to itself as the railways are. We know the unsatisfactory manner in which every monopoly works. We know the railways have failed to work to our satisfaction. Whenever the state comes in or monopolies are granted there is no standard of comparison and the average man has to pay three or four times more money than he would otherwise had to pay. At the present time I have the instance of the service between Amraoti and Badura. It is a distance of six miles. They were formerly charging one or one and a half annas, but since the time the Government or a quasi-government concern has come in the people have to pay three and a half annas without any increase in either comfort or convenience. I am all for the State owning larger and larger industries but they should also leave something by which the people can compare their comfort and convenience. We do not want nationalization merely for the fashion of owning or nationalising industries. That must lead also to more convenience at reasonable and not exorbitant cost. That is the reason why I am opposed to the setting up of the corporations but if care is taken by the Centre to impress upon the provincial governments that they will not be the sole monopolisers of the road transport I have no objection to the passing of this Bill.

[Dr. P. S. Deshmukh]

At the present time we are not very democratically governed either at the Centre or in the Provinces. This is an assertion that I make bold to state on the floor of this House, because there is amongst the various governments in the provinces a certain element which feels absolutely content and safe in their majorities and they are not prepared to listen to either the minority or any sensible views. Therefore it is that we go headlong into many questions without considering the average man's interest and that is the warning that I want to give in the constitution of these corporations.

So far as my amendments are concerned, in view of the very great pressure that is exercised on me to cut short my speech and discussion on the Bill I would not probably be able to move them, if the Government agree to a reference of the Bill to a Select Committee, all these points may be properly dealt with. I might however say that I would like that clause 8 were changed so that it would be incumbent upon the provincial governments to keep intact at least the bigger companies. If there are companies which have a capital of say five to ten lakhs, such well organised concerns ought not to be dislodged from the roads and a monopoly should not be established to so much detriment of the people. I only want that even if this Bill goes through more or less as it is, this point of view will be borne in mind and if we have any bad experience of its working in any province it would be incumbent upon this House to change the policy and restore the private companies.

Prof. N. G. Ranga (Madras: General): Sir, I cannot agree with my friend in his prejudice against the provincial governments taking up this service. My only fear is that if you pass this Bill as it is or even with the amendments the position of the Provincial Governments will be made very difficult, especially those provincial governments which wish to nationalise their road services. There will be there able friends like my friend Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari who would be able to say that the Central Government and the Central Legislature in their own wisdom have ought it fit to give this enabling power to the provincial governments, because they felt that it would be best to float a public corporation instead of actually nationalising it and running the road services by departmental means. So you would be weighing public opinion on one side as against the other. In some provinces like Madras it has already been nationalised. There are some people who are anxious to get it out of the hands of the department and place it under the control of the public corporation. It is all very well to say that the public corporation is state-owned. I agree. If departmental management of railways or the departmental management of road transport is much more efficient and much better for the Government as well as the public than the corporation, then certainly it should not be disturbed. You will be unnecessarily preparing public opinion against that sort of thing and weighing it in favour of this public corporation. The difficulty about this public corporation is that the legislature does not have that much of direct control over its management, and its recruitment as they will have over departmental management. Therefore it has its own disadvantages. Already in the industrial policy statement that was made yesterday too much stress was laid upon the corporations merely because we have gone to the other extreme in order to safeguard ourselves from the mischief of departmental management but wherever there is departmental management and it is efficient certainly we should not weight public opinion too much in favour of public corporations and too much against departmental management. In regard to the other things I agree with my Honourable friend Mr. Santhanam that the Central Government should not try and least of all even to encroach upon the legitimate field of operation that is set apart for the provinces. Various provisions are made to the effect that

the Central Government should be satisfied in this or that way before the provincial government can possibly take this or that action. That ought not to be there at all. (*Mr. K. Santhanam*: That will be removed":) You are going to remove that. I hope my Honourable friend Mr. Santhanam will succeed in safe-guarding the interests of the provincial governments and at the same time I want it to be placed on record by the Honourable Railway and Transport Minister that the need for this Bill has come, because one particular Government, *viz.*, the Bombay Government, has asked for it and the Central Government is not in any way biased in favour of these public corporations at all, and that the provincial governments are entirely free. It is only an experiment that is to be made and it is not even an experiment that the Central Government is going to make. Those Governments which have already been making an experiment with departmental management of road transport should not feel that it is in any way a sort of reflection on their own management.

Dr. B. Pattabhi Sitaramayya: (Madras: General): Sir, I feel impelled to say a few words on this Bill, for it is only a permissive piece of legislation. As the President of the All India Motor transport conference I have had occasion to make a representation that the question of nationalisation of road transport be deferred for sometime. The manner in which provincial Governments have been pouncing upon private enterprise which has done service for the last 25 years (beginning with the time when the provincial governments were nowhere), taking great risks, is somewhat surprising. I should consider that private enterprise in regard to transport by private companies bears the same relation to a corporation or to a nationalised industry as the provinces to the Centre: it bears the same relation as cottage industry bears to a machine industry. Hundreds of thousands of people are eking out their livelihood by running one or two buses. They are trying to compete with one another and promoting the amenities available to the public in a manner which has conducted to public good and to public convenience. At this point when the popular mind has been well accustomed to transport by buses the provincial government comes in with a scheme of a corporation in which the Central Government takes 50 per cent. of the shares, the provincial government takes 30 to 40 per cent. and perhaps 18, 19 or 20 per cent. of the shares are given to the bus owners. And then it is proposed to run a service which is likely to be of a very indifferent type. Imagine a private bus owner running a bus and being stranded on the way. He has personal interest in the matter and he waits on the passengers, stops every incoming and outging bus, begs for a little petrol or mobile oil, asks for a pump or a little rubber sheet and rubber solution and tries to see that his patch is repaired, his wheels run and his passengers reach their destination. But the servant of a corporation is responsible to nobody. He leaves the passengers and the bus there, writes a half sheet after going home in the next bus and sends it to the office where it passes through the despatch and receipts clerk and goes to the head of the office; it takes three days in order to reach the engineering side; from there it is forwarded to the engineer and then to the journey-man and the fitter and the turner; and then an estimate is made of the requirements of the material which take their own course and must be sanctioned; and perhaps it may take at the earliest fifteen days for the bus to be repaired and put on the road again. I am perhaps exaggerating. But it is one way of bringing home a truth to a certain set of impenetrable minds. All exaggerations contain not only a core of truth but a volume of truth. I do not say that this industry should not be nationalised. But what is the policy that has been laid down yesterday under the Industrial scheme? You said that you would not touch the existing concerns, and what is the policy today? You are providing amenities for incorporating companies to take over these buses from private owners. Yesterday I hoped I might have an opportunity of speaking but limi-

[Dr. B. Pattabhi Sitaramayya]

tations of time necessarily made it impossible for me to butt in. And somebody pointed out that so much as the word 'transport' was not mentioned in either of the lists. I looked in vain for the word and I found in the second list automobiles as second in the list, and I thought that that was meant to serve the purpose of transport. If that is so, then it comes in the second list and therefore not one immediately meant to be taken over. However, I would only say this. I do not wish to say that this Bill should not be passed. But this Bill should not carry implications with it which are not perhaps meant. It should not be understood that because such a Bill has been passed therefore the Provinces are at once to form corporations or to step in departmentally and then take over these concerns. It is true that there are very good concerns conceived on a vast scale—one perhaps in Madura and others elsewhere—which have been doing excellent service. I can equally well point to the bus service between Bezwada and Masulipatam which runs exactly every twentyfour minutes, which does not wait for even the Collector or the Superintendent of Police. It happened that an old servant of mine whom I had trained in motor driving who served as a motor driver first and who became a bus owner and then a bus proprietor happened to be the President of this Union. He is a Mussalman. This young fellow has made good so brilliantly that he rose to this high position. One day I happened to go just a distance of five miles by a bus and hoped to come back home at 10 o'clock. I left a village a furlong distant from the road; the time being about 9-45 I thought it would not take more than ten minutes to reach home. But I had to wait for 2½ hours for the simple reason that the rigidity of the rule of not taking extra passengers was so perfect and complete, the discipline which was self-imposed so binding. I was not taken because they were at the tail end of the road and the buses were full. Such was the discipline; such was the unbending rigidity with which they were bound by the rules. They had got away from the tyranny of the policeman who used to be the tyrant over them, who had indeed no law as a result of which these people came as a ready prey to the police authorities. If you quote instances of a very big organized company doing business I can quote half a dozen examples of individual bus owners, or bus owners who have registered themselves as an organisation, running this business beautifully and splendidly. On the line between Masulipatam and Bezwada you would not have reason to complain either of the bus not starting in time or of its failure to reach the destination at the stated time; the wretched train comes everyday late, but not one out of the fortyeight buses running on the line from morning to night comes even a minute late. It is possible by blending our strength and organisation to such schemes to make them as perfect as possible. I would therefore only sound a note of warning. In U. P. a corporation was contemplated, but after considering various aspects of the question they wanted to take 400 or 500 miles of lines and leave over the rest for four or five years hence. In Bombay there has been an unfortunate instance. The Honourable Minister concerned is so particular about it that I am sorry to say the bus owners who have been waiting on him have not got decent treatment at his hands. There are three groups in Bombay: there is the Karnatak group, there is the Maharashtra group, and there is the Gujerati group. They have started particular lines in particular areas and each group is afraid that if it opposed the proposal it might be considered capitalistic and therefore wants to compete with the other in its socialistic trends. But all of them are complaining against the manner in which this thing is being forced. There is a wide complaint in the Bombay Presidency. In Orissa a Bill has already been passed. Whether it has been implemented or not I do not know. All over the country there is wide agitation, and it must be said that this is a poor reward for the bus owners who have done yeoman service to the popular cause and undergone trials and tribulations. I do not want that this should be indefinitely postponed: nor that those who have rendered service to the nation in time of need should be for-

gotten; nor that those who have rendered service to the nation should live eternally on the past and we should be beholden to them without introducing those new institutions which time and circumstances demand. All things considered I would only sound this note of warning that the mere passing of this measure which is, I take it, of a permissive character does not carry, and should not be understood to carry, implications that it is meant to accelerate the pace of nationalisation of this industry.

Mr. R. K. Sidhva (C.P. and Berar: General): The object of this Bill is to formulate schemes to ensure the development of a rationalised system of road transport in co-ordination with railways. This Bill does not envisage any kind of nationalisation of transport services. As is indicated in the White Paper to which reference has been made by the Honourable Minister while moving this Bill for the acceptance of this House it does not envisage that at all. I was referring to the White Paper which was published in the last session. It is a kind of a tripartite arrangement in which a portion of capital is to be invested by the Provincial Government, some portion by the railways and others by the companies. But I am not talking just now of the nationalisation or the rationalisation of the scheme. What I contend is that this scheme was prepared or discussed or investigated two and a half years ago and since then the conditions have considerably changed. When the scheme was considered our Railways were far better than they are today.

The objects of this Bill, if I may quote a paragraph of the Statements of Objects and Reasons of the Bill, are these:

"This Bill is intended to give the necessary power to such Provincial Governments as may desire to set up the Corporations."

So far so good. Proceeding it says:

"While delegating this power it is necessary to guard against wasteful competition between road transport and the Railways . . . . . "

Now, the Railway today is not in a position to meet the bare demands of the travelling public. Where does the question of competition come in ? Before the war when this question was being considered both by the Provincial and the Central Governments, I can quite understand that the question of competition between the Railways and the transport companies was a reasonable one. But today the situation is quite different. Our railways are not functioning to the satisfaction of the travelling public. And if today there are many transport services which are running parallel to the railway line I for one would not object to it notwithstanding, you may call it, the competition. But it is not competition. The railways are not going to lose anything because the railways are not in a position to meet that demand as I stated. Where does the question of competition come in ? On the contrary it is a relief to that class of the public who have to move about off and on by bus services that are run parallel to the railways. Therefore, Sir, at the present juncture the condition is different, and if a bus is running parallel to the railway, I will not object to it because it gives some relief to so many thousands of the travelling public. This object must be borne in mind. I yield to none in nationalizing particularly the transport industry, but at the same time I must see what the facts are. The railways are not in a position to meet their present requirements for very many reasons that they have told us. They have themselves admitted that they are deficient both in engines, rolling stock and so many other factors. When they admit such a position as regards the transport service of the Government, I fail to understand why they should in any way come in the way of those who are in a position to meet some demands of the travelling public. That is my contention. While I feel that this Bill gives powers to the provincial government—and formation of a corporation is a very good thing—what I would like to impress is that while passing this Bill the Honourable Minister must convey the wishes of this House to the provincial Governments that if the buses are running today parallel to the Government

[Mr. R. K. Sidhva]

lines, they should not object. The time will come when we have improved our system, and there will be nothing wrong in changing the conditions afterwards when we are better off in giving facilities to the travellers. At the present moment, therefore, Sir, there is a great deal of force in what my friend Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya stated. As I stated, Sir, I have advocated times without number the nationalization of so many industries and I am very keen always about the public utility concerns, and amongst public utility concerns one is transport and I have always advocated its nationalisation. I may have an aspiration for nationalising; I feel that I am doing little injustice—sometimes great injustice to so many thousands of people if such a view is put into practice. I know there are advantages in nationalization. In the transport services which are privately managed, even if they are run in a deficient manner, I have no voice. I know sometimes people say that telephones when administered by private concerns were very efficient. Today we are not efficiently managing it. It is true we are not efficiently managing, but with all that we have a definite voice in the matter and we have a share in all those concerns. Therefore I overlook it. But in overlooking all these things, I cannot overlook the poor travelling public. Dr. Pattabhi stated he is the President of motor transport, I am President of the Travelling Public of the All-India Federation of Passengers and I can tell you, Sir, that the travelling public will not tolerate any encroachment upon the bus service by Government, provincial or Central. I might state that the travelling public today curse the increase of the railways fares. Without giving them any facilities, this Government have increased abnormally the III class fares of passengers, and on top of that you come and say that buses cannot run on certain routes which run parallel to railways because they come under competition. Therefore, while I will have no objection to the passing of this Bill—I at least do desire that the Honourable Minister will state to the provincial Governments that they shall not necessarily and directly enforce this clause that any service that is run parallel to the railway line today should in any way be opposed. They should be allowed to be continued and when the time comes, when conditions are better and the railways are run satisfactorily and when we feel that the railways are in a position to meet much more readily the demands from the public, we will be in a position to say that this service should be dropped. I therefore support the motion and I hope that the suggestions I have made will be borne in mind.

Shri Arun Chandra Guha (West Bengal: General): I move:

"That the question be put."

Mr. Chairman: I should like to be guided by the House whether the debate should be concluded now or should be continued for some more time.

The question is:

"That the question be put."

The motion was negatived.

Shri C. Subramaniam (Madras: General): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am glad the Honourable Minister has stated that this is only an enabling Bill and the Central Government has absolutely no intention of forcing any agreement on the provincial Governments. This Bill was introduced only very recently and it is being put through expeditiously, perhaps with the intention that the provincial Governments should take advantage of this as soon as possible. But on going through the provisions of the Bill, I find that many obstacles and hurdles are put in the way of the provincial Governments taking advantage of the provisions of this Bill. I find there is a suspicion against provincial Governments running throughout this Bill. Take clause 1. It says that even though it is for the provincial Governments to prepare any legislation for the purpose of appointing this corporation, we find while it extends to all the provinces it shall

not come into force in any province unless the Central Government, by notification, so directs. So that is one block. The Central Government should be pleased to notify in official Gazette saying that it comes into effect in certain provinces. Then alone it comes into force even though this Bill is passed now. Even after that it is not as if the provincial Governments can straightaway proceed with the appointment of the corporation. In clause 3 you will find that before the consent of the Central Government could be given under sub-clause (2), agreement will have to be arrived at between the Central Government and the Provincial Governments, that is in regard to the percentage of share capital of the corporation, to be held by the Central and Provincial Governments. So before they can proceed to appoint the corporation, they have to come to an agreement with the Central Government regarding the percentage which is to be allotted to the Central Government representing railways. Then there is another provision to which I will refer later on, but that is not a matter which concerns any agreement with the Central Government. Then after that, it has to go to the Central Government for consent and it is only with the consent of the Central Government that the Provincial Government may appoint, by notification issued in this behalf, a Road Transport Corporation. So the condition precedent is there, that agreement should have been arrived at, and after that, they should go to the Central Government for consent, and if they are so pleased, the Central Government might give consent. So I find there are more obstacles put in the way of provincial Governments taking advantage of this Bill. It was said that this is not the only alternative left to the provincial Governments. They could run it departmentally. They could constitute a company under the Indian Companies Act. If you are of opinion that state-concerns should be run by statutory corporation, then it should be made possible for the provinces to take advantage of the Bill without any difficulty whatsoever. I find from the provisions that are put in the Bill, the provincial Governments will be only inclined not to come anywhere near this Bill but to go with their departmental management or to have some other concern just like a company under the Indian Companies Act. You will be forcing provincial Governments to adopt other methods rather than to go to the provisions of this Bill for the purpose of appointing a corporation under this Bill. So I would respectfully submit that these provisions need modification. Then again you will see in clause 3:

"Notwithstanding anything contained in the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939, a Provincial Government, having regard to—

(a) the advantages offered to the public, trade and industry by the development of road transport;

(b) the desirability of co-ordinating any form of road transport with any other form of transport;

(c) the desirability of extending and improving the facilities for road transport in any area in such manner as to provide most efficiently for the needs thereof and of preventing uneconomic competition among any forms of road transport,

may with the consent ....."

I would like to know whether only these considerations should weigh with the provincial Governmets for taking over transport services. Suppose apart from any of these considerations, the provincial Governments wants that it should nationalize the transport system, will the Central Government stand in the way of the appointment of a corporation for that purpose?

Further, is it necessary that it should satisfy all these three conditions? There is neither "and" nor "or" there. Therefore, I do not know whether it is intended, having regard to all these three facts or one of these three, that the provincial Government may constitute a corporation. There is absolutely nothing to show whether it is the intention that all these three factors mentioned in sub-clause (1) of clause 3 should be fulfilled or having regard to any one of these three a corporation can be formed or a transport service taken over.

[Shri C. Subramaniam].

(Interruption). My Honourable friend Mr. Santhanam says they are only subjective considerations, but here it says:

"Notwithstanding anything contained in the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939, a Provincial Government, having regard to—

(a) . . . . . .

(b) . . . . . .

(c) . . . . . ,

may, with the consent of the Central Government, appoint, by notification issued in this behalf . . . . . "

It does not read in the way in which my Honourable friend wants to read into it. So, that also has got to be cleared.

There is one other objectionable feature in sub-clause 2(e) of clause 3. Sub-clause (2) says that the Central Government shall not give its consent to the appointment of any corporation under this Act, unless—

(a) provision is made regarding the percentage of the shares to be allotted to the Central Government;

(b) provision is made and continues to be made for adequate representation of the Central Government and of the provincial Government concerned on the corporation;

(c) provision is made for the payment of compensation to the owners of any road transport services whose services have been taken over or have been displaced by reason of the exercise of any powers vested in the corporation.

Sir, in my view this sub-clause (c) contains a very objectionable feature. I can understand compensation being given to owners of services whose services are taken over by the corporation, but to say that owners who are displaced by the corporation should also get compensation, and that unless such a provision is made the Central Government shall not give its consent, is I think very objectionable. In the White Paper laid on the table of the House in 1946, to which a reference is made in the Objects and Reasons of this Bill, it was stated, referring to the provisions in the Motor Vehicles Act,—

"the object of these provisions was to prevent trading in permits and the Act and rules thereunder do not recognise that a permit has any sale value. At the same time, the proviso to Section 58(2) gives preference to the renewal of an existing permit over the grant of a fresh permit to a different person. It can be argued therefore that a permit carries with it some right of continuance and is therefore of some commercial value."

And finally they say,—

"The Central Government desire to deal reasonably with the operators and are in principle prepared to invest Railway finance in a company in which provision has been made for reasonable payments to existing operators on this account."

Sir, I respectfully submit that in those days the Government was anxious to protect all vested interests; that is why they said that even a displaced owner shall be entitled to some compensation because under section 58(2) some sort of preference has got to be shown to him. I may read section 58(2) of the Motor Vehicles Act and I would ask the House to see whether as a matter of fact that contention is justified. That section says:

"A permit may be renewed on an application made and disposed of as if it were an application for a permit:

Provided that, other conditions being equal, an application for renewal shall be given preference over new applications for permits."

If there are many applicants in the field then it says that the original permit-holder shall have the preference. But when the State is in the field and says, "The State is going to take over the entire transport system should the State

also be treated as an applicant and say, "Here is an applicant who is the State and there is another applicant who has been running the transport system and as between the two preference has to be given under section 58(2), to the previous permit holder?" Certainly it was not intended that when the State itself comes into the field to take over the transport system, this 58(2) should operate and that a person whose licence period was over but simply because he is displaced by the corporation taking over his transport system, should get this compensation? Certainly, Sir, that I do not think would be a justifiable provision in the Bill.

Also, the language used leads to some confusion in sub-clause (2). It says:

"(2) The Central Government shall not give its consent to the appointment of any Corporation under this Act, unless—

(a) provision is made and continues to be made by or under the relevant provincial law for the reservation and allotment to the Central Government, as represented by its Railways . . . . . .

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(c) provision is made for the payment of compensation to the owners of any road transport services whose services have been taken over or have been displaced . . . . . "

The words used are "have been". The corporation has to be constituted after getting consent. At the time of giving the consent, provision should have been made for the persons whose services have been taken over or who have been displaced. The present perfect tense is used; that shows that the act of taking over is over at the time when you apply for consent. It leads to absurdity. The corporation has to come into existence and only later on with the consent of the Central Government, it can take over the transport system. Therefore, the use of the words "have been" is absolutely meaningless here. The present perfect tense used here "have been" would mean a completed act at the time when you give the consent. Instead—

"the Central Government shall not give its consent unless provision is made for the payment of compensation for the owners of any road transport services whose services are taken over . . . . . "

should be there.

The other objectionable feature should also be removed, namely displaced persons being entitled to compensation. It is said here—

" . . . . . have been taken over by reason of the exercise of any powers vested in the Corporation."

Suppose no power is vested in the corporation, and if it is taken over by the Government and then handed over to the corporation, then does it mean that no compensation is to be given even in respect of services which have been taken over ? So, the language should be—

"any road transport services whose services are taken over by the Corporation."

To say the services which have been taken over or which have been displaced by reason of the exercise of any powers vested in the corporation, is not proper in the context in which it is used. It contemplates as if the corporation by itself might be given the power to take over the services. Certainly it is unimaginable that even though it might be statutory corporation which might be State-owned, the corporation should itself get the power of taking over the services. Therefore that possibility should not at all be contemplated.

These are some of the objectionable features and I am glad the Honourable Minister is accepting some of the amendments which I hope would improve the Bill to a very great extent and remove these objectionable features.

Shri Ramnarayan Singh (Bihar: General): I thank you, Sir, and this honourable House for not accepting the motion that the question be now put. Sir, I do not understand this attitude of rushing through such important Bills. Supposing the session is going to come to an end tomorrow and the Bill is not

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passed, the heaven will not fall. These are matters which deserve a lot of consideration.

My friend Mr. Sidhva has just said "No, no. There is no question of nationalisation." Sir, I do not understand. If this is not nationalisation, what nationalisation is ? Let the House know and let the public know. This is pure and simple nationalisation, Sir. Government have got a lot of powers. They have got a lot of things to do but still they are after power.

This reminds me of a story. A man went to a jungle and collected some fuel—*lakri*. He tied these and tried to carry. But he could not do so. So instead of lessening the amount of fuel, he went to the jungle again and collected more fuel. He brought again some more fuel and tied all the first ones and this one, and tried to lift and carry it. The man failed. There were two other persons who were observing all these things. One asked the question, "Why this fellow is collecting fuel, when he cannot carry it and again he collects more? Why is this?" Then the other remarked, "This is the way of *Kalijug*." Sir, I think this is exactly the attitude of the present-day Government. The tendency is for more power. When they cannot properly manage what they have already got and still they want more and more power.

Sir, I fail to understand how my friend Prof. Ranga has become a great advocate of provincial Governments. I am sorry, Sir, I have unfortunately not become so. I know how things are going on. Almost in every provincial Government, mutual quarrels, a lot of corruption and a lot of nepotism are going on. And now they will get more powers to run buses. Sir, in my part of the country there is not much of Railway services and we have got to depend upon these bus services, and we see that these services are quite properly run. I am quite sure that the nationalised service will do worse. There are so many nationalised Departments. We see the Police; we see the Railways and so many things being conducted by the Government. Are they being conducted in a national way? Sir, I shall not lose anything if anything be nationalised. If everything be nationalised, I rather stand to gain not to lose. But this ought to be remembered by anybody and everybody, that when you talk of "nationalisation", there must be national-mindedness. Where is the national mind? Are all the Departments of the Governments and all other public services nationally minded or nationally conducted? Sir, when the people will feel that: "They live for the nation. They are servants of the nation."—then will come national-mindedness. Now, if you go to any public servant, who is a national servant in name, he is always thinking in terms of himself as a master. He never thinks that he is a servant of the public. So, if time will come when the people will begin thinking in trems of the nation that they live for the nation and as soon as they enter public service, they will serve the nation, then we may talk of nationalisation. Now, Sir, a policeman—even a *chowkidar*—feels that he is a master of the people. He never thinks that he is a servant of the people.

Now, poor bus owners who are now serving the public in a most humble and respectful manner will be thrown out of employment and in this respect, Sir, Dr. Pattabhi has spoken very nicely and I entirely agree with him in all that he has said. A large number of people will be thrown out of employment and those advantages and conveniences which we are enjoying now when the services are run by private people will be spoiled. When there will be a corporation controlled by the Government or established by the Government, what will happen? Either the conductors or the drivers—they will think they have got nothing to do with the advantages and conveniences of the public. They will have to care only for their pay and that is all. This is the situation. So I do not know why this spirit of things goes on.

I suggest one thing. I shall give a very constructive suggestion. For

instance, wherever there are bus services, let the Government establish a service of their own in competition with other services and let the people see that the service run by the corporation or the service established by the Government is a very good service which gives better service, then I think we shall have no objection to vote for any such measure, but so long as that has not been done, I think this is a measure which ought to be opposed and rejected. In this matter, a lot has been said and has to be said. This ought to be very much discussed and considered then passed or rejected. With these words, I resume my seat but I appeal to the House that such measures ought to be rejected; they do not deserve consideration even.

Mr. Chairman: I think we have had sufficient discussion and we might conclude. I call upon the Honourable the Transport Minister.

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: Sir, the main point which has been raised in the course of the discussion is the question whether, if the House agreed to this Bill, it would necessarily actually carry the implication that this House is committed either to nationalisation or to one form of implementing a nationalisation scheme. I do not think the acceptance of the Bill by the House would carry any such implication at all. There are two alternatives. There is first of all the question of nationalisation as against private enterprise. There is secondly the question: If it is going to be nationalisation, is it going to be run by a Statutory Corporation or Departmentally. On neither of these issues would the acceptance of this Bill carry any sort of implication, because the matter rests entirely in the hands of the provincial Government.

The issue with which I am faced is this. Supposing a provincial Government comes to me and says. "We would like to have a nationalised scheme run by means of Statutory Corporation. We do not want you to express any merits on the thing. It is a matter entirely within our sphere, but we want the necessary machinery to be set up, because on constitutional grounds you are the only person who can give us that power." It is not for me to say "No" to the provincial Government without infringing their rights of autonomy in regard to this matter. How could I stand in the way, except by giving the impression that I am opposed to a nationalised concern run on the basis of a Statutory Corporation? I could not very well take that line. I leave it entirely to the provincial Government. The provincial legislature is in a position to impose its will on the provincial Government. It is for these provincial agencies to settle this matter. It is not for the Government of India, by taking one line or the other, to take sides on this issue. That is the real point and I would certainly appeal to the House to approve of this Bill because the kind of dangers that are apprehended are dangers that do not arise out of this Bill. It is a prefectly innocuous measure.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That the Bill to provide for the incorporation of Road Transport Corporations and for purposes connected therewith, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

The Assembly then adjourned till a Quarter to Eleven of the Clock on Friday, the 9th April, 1948.